

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 237.—Vol. X.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1840.

[PRICE 6D.]

A GENTLEMAN, who for upwards of Twenty years has been confidentially employed in the COPPER-SMELTING BUSINESS, is anxious for employment. For references, apply to the Editor of the MINING JOURNAL.

COPPER AND PIG-IRON AGENCIES.—WANTED, in the above line, by a house already well known, and having considerable connections with iron and brass founders, machine makers, engineers, &c., in the West Riding of Yorkshire. References of first respectability, together with securities, can be given, &c. Apply, if by letter, to "A. Z." post-office, Leeds.

LONDON AGENCY WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, of active business-like habits, possessing numerous and respectable connections, to whom he will refer, is desirous of adding the AGENCY of some respectable house, either on COMMISSION or OTHERWISE, to his present business.—Apply to Mr. J. E. Puddick, Mechanical and Commercial Agent, Adelphi Chambers.

SLATE WORKS.—To a Company, or Individual, desirous of OPENING a SLATE QUARRY, the opportunity of a favourable speculation is now offered in a freehold estate, in the quiet and delightful neighbourhood of Ulverston and the Lakes, in the county of Lancaster. "A. B." Newbybridge, Lancashire, will direct a person to show the premises, and will receive proposals.

CORNISH SCRIP AND OTHER SHARES.—Holders of the above, feeling disposed to SELL, will find purchasers for them by applying to Mr. Bawden, No. 2, Bank-chambers, London.

RELISTIAN MINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, ONE HUNDRED SHARES. Letters, with lowest price, addressed (post-paid) to "E. J. W." care of J. E. Morgan, 13, Birch-lane, office for sale and purchase of Mining and other shares.

TO MINERAL PROPRIETORS IN COAL AND IRON-STONE.—An opportunity now offers for receiving a YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishing to LEARN PRACTICALLY the ART of MINING and MANUFACTURING IRON, together with the CIVIL ENGINEERING and MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS necessary for such establishments, with whom a LIBERAL PREMIUM will be expected.—For particulars, all letters (post paid) addressed to "J. C. M." at the Editor's Office of this Journal, will be duly attended to.

INVESTMENT IN THE IRON TRADE.—A PARTNER WANTED, who can advance from £7000 to £8000 for a SHARE in an established IRON WORK, with COLLIERY, and abundance of IRONSTONE, advantageously situated (on account of the central position) for shipments to all parts of the kingdom. The present offer is one seldom to be met with, as the works are not old, and being now in regular operation, with the colliery perfectly proved and fully opened, the profits can be satisfactorily shown, even to a person unacquainted with the trade. Applications, with addresses and particulars, to be paid and directed to "E. J. W." at the office of the MINING JOURNAL, Gough-square, Fleet-street, will be attended to.

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.
IN THE VICE-WARDEN'S COURT.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Vice-Warden's Court, made in a cause of Ferris v. Thomas and another, the creditors of the defendants, in respect of KELLEWERRIS MINE, in the parish of Kes, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 14th day of March next, to come in and prove their debts before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.

HENRY TREPHUIS SMITH,
Plaintiffs' solicitor, Devonport.

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.
IN THE VICE-WARDEN'S COURT.

ELLENGLAZE MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the SALE of the mining machinery, materials, and other effects, upon and belonging to the above mine, advertised to be SOLD, on Thursday, the 5th day of March next, will not take place until the 19th day of the same month.

PAUL and ROBERTS,
Plaintiffs' solicitors, Truro.

ELIGIBLE MINING INVESTMENT.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Pearce's Hotel, Penzance, on Monday, the 16th day of March instant, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in such lots as may be agreed on at the time of sale, all those VALUABLE MINES, called or known by the name of

THE ELANT CONSOLIDATED MINES;

Together with the materials thereon, situate in the parish of Uney Lant, in the county of Cornwall, and adjoining the valuable mines of Wheal Reeth, Wheal Mary, Wheal Margaret, and Tiner St. and not far distant from St. Ives Consols, Reeth Consols, and Balcon. The mines now offered for sale are highly deserving the attention of the public, having produced large quantities of tin, though only worked on a limited scale.

For a view of the mines apply to Captain Rooca, on the spot, and for further particulars to Messrs. Simmons, Passingham, and Simmons, solicitors, Truro; to Messrs. J. and H. T. Smith, solicitors, Devonport; or at the office of the late Thos. Teague, Esq., Redruth.

Truro, March 4.

VALUABLE SHARES in HALLENBEAGLE MINE, and 910 shares in the WEST CORNWALL MINES INVESTMENT COMPANY.

MR. TIPPET has been favoured with instructions to offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION (under a power of sale to a mortgagee) at Pearce's Hotel, in the borough of Truro, county of Cornwall, on Saturday, 7th of March next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced (in ten lots), 16,448 parts or shares of and in all that valuable copper mine, called HALLENBEAGLE, situate in the parish of Kenwyn, in the said county, together with the like parts or shares of and in the ores, engines, machinery, and other effects thereof, and thereto belonging. Also (in eighteen lots) 910 shares of and in the WEST CORNWALL MINES INVESTMENT COMPANY. The auctioneer feels infinite pleasure in stating, that HalLENBEAGLE mine is not only carried on upon the old Cornish cost-book system, but under superior and judicious management; that from very recent improvements, and her present appearances, he fully anticipates she will, at no very remote period, prove to be one of the first copper mines in Cornwall; these facts may be obtained on application to the purser, Mr. Trestrail, Mount Charles, Truro, or to Captain Hambley, at the mine, who is requested to show the same. The attention of capitalists is therefore particularly called thereto.

With respect to the West Cornwall Mines Investment Company, the shares held by its trustees in Trevaun, Levant, Wheal Jewel, East Pool, Bodnick, &c., &c., combined with immense interests in other valuable mines, now in full course of operation, and likely to pay immediately large and regular dividends, offer to the attention of the capitalist, the merchant, and the miner, rare and valuable advantages.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to H. T. Smith, Esq., Devonport, solicitor to the Western District Banking Company, or to the auctioneer, Truro.—Dated February 24.

VALUABLE TIN AND COPPER MINE, STEAM ENGINE, AND OTHER MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, IN THE PARISH OF ST. ERTH, FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT WHEAL GILBERT MINE, in the parish of St. Erth, in Cornwall, on Tuesday, the 14th day of March next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, all that Tin and Copper Mine, called WHEAL GILBERT MINE, situate as aforesaid, and worked and carried on under, or by virtue, of several sets or licenses granted by the lords of the land within which the said mine is situated, for several terms of twenty-one years, from the dates of the said several sets or licenses, at the moderate dues of one fifteenth.

And all the liberties, licenses, powers, and authorities by the said sets or licenses respectively granted, subject, nevertheless, to the covenants, conditions, and agreements therein respectively contained. And also the whole of the

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS

on the said mine, comprising a STEAM ENGINE, nearly new, of the best construction, and having a 40-inch cylinder, with boilers, &c., complete; fifty fathoms of main rods and plates, 1½-inch square; twenty-two fathoms ditto, 8-inch; eighty-two ditto, 6-inch; bucket-rods and joints, 14, 12, 8, and 7-inch; boxes and brasses, seven casters and bearings; forty-two fathoms of 16-inch plunger-lift, and fourteen fathoms of 14-inch drawing-lift, complete; twenty-six fathoms of 18-inch pump; three 12-inch working barrels, doorpieces, and windroves to fit; 8-inch working barrel, doorpieces, and windroves, and three 9-inch pumps; 7-inch drawing-lift, complete; five horse-whims, with ropes, kiddles, and tackle, complete; two pair of capstans, shears, and ropes, complete; four pair of blocks and ropes; the fixtures in the shafts and underground, all in good working condition; a 36-foot wheel and stamping-mill of 12-heads; one 14-foot wheel ditto ditto, 8 ditto; one 18-foot undershot wheel ditto, 4 ditto; two calcining-houses and stonells, complete; with a great variety of iron, timber, and other articles.

The above mine has been worked at an expense of many thousands of pounds, and various lodes have been discovered, some of which have already produced considerable quantities of ore.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Captain Joel Williams, on the mine; Mr. Grylls, of Redruth; or Mr. W. Treary, Auctioneer, &c., Redruth. Dated February 12.

MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—viz.:

Sundry 6-8-10-12-14-16 and 18-inch Pumps.
5-6-7-8-9-10-11 and 12-inch Door Pieces.
6-7-8-9-10-11 and 12-inch Brass Working Barrels.
6-7-8-9-10-11 and 12-inch Iron ditto.
5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-14 and 17-inch Windroves.
7-10-12 and 16-inch Knees and H Pieces.
5-9-11-12-13-14-16 and 18-inch Plunger Poles.

With Steam Pipes, Gudgeons, Troughs, Plates, Connexiona, Nozzles, Stuffing-boxes and Glands, Saddles, Sockets, Rods, Whim and Capstan Shelves, Pulleys, &c. &c. &c. For the price and other particulars, apply at the office of the late T. Teague, Esq., Redruth.

MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR PURCHASE.—

WILLIAM TRENEY, JUN., MINE AGENT AND SHARE BROKER (late of Redruth, Cornwall), 50, Threadneedle-street, London, is in a situation to trust for the sale or purchase of the best mining shares in Devon and Cornwall, together with those that are at a considerable discount. Mines inspected by men of well known celebrity, and specimens of ores may be seen at his office. All communications to be post-paid.—Feb. 1.

SWANSEA AND GWAUN-CAE-GWRWEN ANTHRACITE COMPANY.—The directors have the satisfaction of announcing, that one of the pits at Gwaun-cae-gwrwen has just reached the "big vein," or "Milford vein," of Anthracite, or Stone Coal, and that it is of superior quality. They have, therefore, resolved on issuing the reserved shares at a premium of £3 each. Applications for shares or prospectuses to be made (if by letter, post paid) at the office of the company, Harrington-place, Queen-square, Bath; or to Messrs. W. and E. D. ne, solicitors, 61, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

THE THAMES TUNNEL IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

every day (except Sunday), from Nine in the morning until dark. Admission One Shilling each. Entrance near the Church at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River. The Tunnel is now upwards of 1100 feet in length, brilliantly lighted with Gas, and is completed to within 60 feet from the Wharf-wall, Wapping.

By order, J. CHALKER, Clerk to the Company.
Thames Tunnel Office, Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, Marsh.

TO COALOWNERS, MINERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, EXCAVATORS, &c.—HALL'S PATENT HYDRAULIC BELT, OR WATER ELEVATOR.

By this simple, efficient, and economical invention, which has many advantages over pumps of every description, water is raised and discharged in a uniform and continuous stream, at any required elevation. The work produced, in proportion to the power applied, is much greater than in the case of the ordinary pump of the best construction. The apparatus is now at work on the premises of Messrs. Eveleigh and Neave, Greengate, Salford, where it may be inspected any day, from nine to ten o'clock in the morning, and from three to four in the afternoon; also at Mr. Edward Hall's, Salford Bank, Ordsall-lane, Salford; and at the Tunnel, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, at Saltersbrook. A working model can be seen at the King's Arms, King-street, Manchester, where Mr. Hall will give every requisite information.

BOLTON AND PRESTON RAILWAY.—TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

The directors of the Bolton and Preston Railway Company will meet at their office in Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, on Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1840, to receive TENDERS for the following CONTRACT:—

No. 3, CHORLEY CONTRACT.—To make and maintain the railway, with all the excavations, embankments, bridges, drains, fences, gates, brickwork, and masonry; and supplying all the requisite and necessary materials (except the materials for the permanent road) of that portion of the railway, commencing at the termination of the second contract, in a field, No. 26, on the parliamentary plan, on the northern side of Bolton-le-Moors, in the township of Heath Charnock, and extending to and terminating at a field, No. 75, on the parliamentary plan of the extension from Chorley to Euxton, on the northern side of Steely lane, in the township of Chorley, being a distance of about two miles twenty-four chains. The draft of the contract, with plans, sections, and specifications, and printed forms of tender, will be ready for inspection on and after the 10th day of March, at the company's office, in Bolton-le-Moors aforesaid, and at the offices of J. U. Russell, Esq., 454, Charing-cross East, London.

Moved and seconded by Dr. Miller and William Headon, Jun., Esq., that the report of the second committee of the company's office, and the person whose tender is accepted, will be required to enter into a bond with two sureties to the extent of 10 per cent. on the amount of the contract. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. JOHN HARGREAVES, Chairman.
Bolton-le-Moors, Feb. 20.

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—THE SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

At the Half-Yearly General Meeting of this company, held at the Merchants' Hall, in the city of Bristol, on Tuesday, the 3d of March, 1840, **FREDERICK RICKETTS, Esq.**, in the chair.

It was unanimously resolved—
Moved and seconded by James Gibbs and C. B. Fripp, Esqs.,
1st. That the corporate seal of the company be affixed to the register of proprietors now produced.

Moved and seconded by G. W. Hall and T. L. Surrage, Esqs.,
2d. That the register of the directors, now read, be received and adopted, and that they be requested to print the same.

Moved and seconded by C. B. Fripp and William Watson, Esqs.,
3d. That the notices of forfeiture issued by order of the directors, as to 107 shares in this company, specified in the list of numbers now read, be confirmed, and the same are accordingly forfeited to this company.

Moved and seconded by Robert Bright and Joseph Talbot, Esqs.,
4th. That William Watson, William Browne, M. H. Castle, and Thomas Kingston, Esqs., be re-elected directors of this company.

Moved and seconded by George Jones and James Bowsher, Esqs.,
5th. That the directors be authorised to apply to Parliament for a Bill, of which a draft has to day been submitted to this meeting.

Moved and seconded by J. P. Bartum and T. W. Hill, Esqs.,
6th. That the directors be requested to proceed with the negotiation with the Great Western Railway Company, as to leasing the Bristol and Exeter line; and to convene a special meeting of the proprietors, to consider of the ratification of such arrangement as the directors may have provisionally concluded.

Moved and seconded by Dr. Miller and William Headon, Jun., Esq.,
7th. That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully presented to the society of Merchant Venturers, for their kindness in granting the use of their hall.

Moved and seconded by William Tottill and John Winwood, Esqs.,
8th. That the best thanks of the proprietors be given to the directors, for their able and zealous management of the affairs of this company.

FREDERICK RICKETTS, Chairman.

The chairman having quitted the chair, it was taken by James Gibbs, Esq., when Richard Bligh, Esq., and J. J. Mogg, Esq., moved and seconded, and it was Resolved by acclamation—

9th. That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to Frederick Ricketts, Esq., for his able and judicious conduct in the chair.

JAMES GIBBS, Deputy-Chairman.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.—At the Seventh Half-Yearly

Meeting of proprietors of the Southampton Docks Company, holden at their offices, Bishopsgate Within, the 28th February, 1840;

JOSEPH LIGGINS, Esq., in the chair.

It was resolved unanimously, That the report now read be received, and that it be printed and circulated.

Resolved unanimously, That the directors be requested to transmit a copy of the report, read this day, to every proprietor of the South Western Railway Company, drawing the attention of each proprietor, at the same time, to the reciprocal benefit of the railway and Southampton Dock interests, and to the importance consequently of promoting the dock undertaking.

Resolved unanimously, That the declarations of forfeiture of 170 shares, made under minute of the court of directors of the 11th July, 1839, on which the first call has not been paid, be and are hereby confirmed, and the said shares forfeited; and that, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, the directors do dispose of the said forfeited shares.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting of proprietors, disapproving of the forfeiture of shares in any case where the proprietor is able to pay upon them, hereby call upon the directors not to proceed further with the forfeiture of any shares, except under such special circumstances as the directors may deem advisable for the interests of the company. Should any such special cases arise, it will become the duty of the directors to call a special general meeting of the shareholders at the earliest practical period, to confirm such forfeiture, under the notices previously given.

And this meeting recommended to the directors vigorously to adopt legal proceedings for the recovery of the money due for all calls unpaid, excepting upon such shares as shall be forfeited in accordance with this resolution.

Resolved (one dissentient), That the court of directors be, and they are hereby authorised to contribute from the company's funds, a sum not exceeding fifty pounds, in aid of the object of providing a place of religious instruction for the use of the dock labourers whilst in the company's employ.

(Signed) **JOSEPH LIGGINS, Chairman.**

The chairman having left the chair, it was Resolved unanimously, That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman and directors of the company, for their able and persevering exertions; and the meeting congratulate them that the misconceptions expressed by a few of the proprietors as to the utility and prospects of the undertaking, have been this day so satisfactorily dissipated.

BRITISH COLONIAL BANK AND LOAN COMPANY.—

Office, 13, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard street.
Capital £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £50 each. Deposit £25 per share.

DIRECTORS.
The Right Hon. Sir ROBERT WILMOT HORTON, Bart., Chairman.
The Right Hon. THOMAS F. COURTNEY, Deputy-Chairman.

Sir Wm. De Bathe, Bart.
Robert John Bunyon, Esq.
Sir Herbert Compton
Andrew Tucker Follett, Esq.
Colonel Sir Wm. Gosset
M. A. Goldsmid, Esq.
Sir J. de Courcy Laflin, Bart.
George R. Munkett, Esq., M.P.
Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart.
William Sloane, Esq.
James Stewart, Esq., M.P.
John Shewell, Esq.
Thomas Teed, Esq.

Bankers—The Commercial Bank of London, 3, Moorgate-street, Bank.
Solicitors—Messrs. Adlington, Greaves, Fawcett, and Follett.
Secretary—William Wright, Esq.

The objects of this company are to make loans upon good securities, and eventually to undertake banking and agency business in the Australian colonies, and the directors, from various sources of intelligence, are confirmed in their opinion, that these transactions may be conducted with all the safety and advantage they originally contemplated.

The deed of settlement is now ready for signature at the office of the company. Considerable subscriptions have been already received, and a large number of shares are reserved for the colonies, but the directors will be ready to receive applications for the remaining unappropriated shares reserved for this country.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained of the Secretary, at the office of the company.

Deposits of £25 per share, to accompany each application, may be paid in London to the Commercial Bank of London, 3, Moorgate-street, Bank, and to the principal joint-stock banks and their branches throughout the country.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of the British Colonial Bank and Loan Company, 13, St. Swithin's-lane, London.

Gentlemen,—I request you will assign to me shares in the British Colonial Bank and Loan Company, having in terms of the prospectus paid into the Bank the sum of pounds, or £25 per share, to be applied in part payment of the first deposit, in the event of this application being complied with, either in whole or in part; such shares to be held as stated in the prospectus upon the rules and regulations of the deed of settlement.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—LONDON OFFICE.

25, OLD BROAD-STREET.

DIRECTORS.
George Fife Angus, Esq.
Robert Brooks, Esq.
James John Cummings, Esq.
Robert Gardner, Esq., Manchester.
John Gore, Esq.
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.
Benjamin E. Lindo, Esq.
Charles Edward Mangles, Esq.
Christopher Rawson, Esq., Halifax.
Thomas Sands, Esq., Liverpool.
James Inglis Smith, Esq.
James Russell Todd, Esq.

TRUSTEES.
George Carr Glyn, Esq.
James John Cummins, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Harman, Mills, and Co.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome.

Secretary—Samuel Jackson, Esq.

Colonial Inspector—John Cunningham MacLaren, Esq.

The directors of this bank grant letters of credit, which are not transferable, for sums under £300, or bills at thirty days' sight for larger amounts, on their branches at Sydney, Hobart Town, Launceston, Melbourne, Port Phillip, and New Zealand, without deduction on the money being deposited.

They also negotiate approved bills on the colonies, at thirty, sixty, and ninety days' sight, the terms for which may be obtained at their office.

Bills on the colonies transmitted for collection at a charge of 3 per cent. on the amount when realised.

By order of the Board,
January 27. **SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.**

ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Capital £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £50 each. Deposit £25 per share.

DIRECTORS.
Benjamin Boyd, Esq.
Thomas Meux, Esq.
George Webster, Esq.
John W. Sutherland, Esq.
Alexander Cockburn, Esq.
William F. Craufurd, Esq.
John Cannel, Esq.
John Mitchell, Esq.

Standing Counsel—Peter Laurie, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Parkes and Webster, 15, New Broad-street; Messrs. Johnston and Farquhar, 22, New Broad-street.

Bankers—Union Bank of London, Moorgate-street, Lothbury, and Argyll-place, Regent-street.

EDINBURGH—National Bank of Scotland.

GLASGOW—Edinburgh and Leith Bank.

GLASGOW—Western Bank of Scotland.

GREENOCK—Greenock Bank.

ABERDEEN—Town and County Bank.

ABERDEEN—Aberdeen Banking Company.

DUMFRIES—Southern Bank of Scotland.

AYR—Ayrshire Banking Company.

The object of the company is for the transaction of all banking business at Sydney, Launceston, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and such places as the directors may deem advisable; and it is intended to apply, as far as possible, the system which has proved so successful in Scotland.

The extraordinary progress which the Australian Colonies have made within the last few years, the continued flow of emigration towards them, together with the high value of money there, call for an increased number of establishments of this description, and the prosperous condition of the banks already in operation is a sufficient guarantee that under prudent management this investment must prove a most profitable and secure one to the shareholders, as high rates of interest are obtained with perfect security, in a country where from well ascertained data, capital is improving at rates varying from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum.

The following extract from the official share list of February 4, 1840, shows the present value of stock in two of the Australian Banks formed in London.

Bank of Australia Original share. Paid up. Present price.

Ditto (new shares) 40 0 0 40 0 0 40 10 0

Union Bank of Australia (estab. in 1839) 25 0 0 25 0 0 25 10 0

Nor can the property of banking operations connected with these colonies be better illustrated than by reference to the satisfactory report of the Union Bank of Australia, presented to the proprietors at their general meeting on the 2d of February, and by the following extract from the Rev. Henry Carmichael's pamphlet on New South Wales, wherein he observes—"There are at present in Sydney three Joint-Stock Banking Companies in operation, with a paid up capital of about £200,000 each; which divide a profit annually of from 20 to 25 per cent." His Excellency, Sir James Stirling, also, in his recent work on Western Australia, says, in allusion to the Western Bank of Australia—"The second half year left a clear profit over the expenditure of 144 per cent., which, after setting aside one-sixth as an accumulation fund, enabled the directors to declare a dividend of 144 per cent. on the paid-up capital; at the close of the year no disapproved bill remaining on hand, nor had the solicitor of the bank to commence a single suit for the recovery of a debt due to it."

The directors have for some time been making arrangements for immediately carrying into effect the objects of the company, and in order to advance the influence of the bank in the colonies, they have reserved a portion of the shares for distribution there.

As the principal part of the business must necessarily be carried on in the colonies, it has been thought independent to have a numerous board of directors in London. It has therefore been determined that the number shall not at any time exceed ten, but to secure the prudent administration of the affairs of the bank, a complete system of superintendence is now being organized by the directors for the establishments in the colonies.

A sufficient capital has already been subscribed to enable the directors to commence business immediately. They have therefore resolved, in order to avoid the inconvenience which has been found to arise in other undertakings from an un-expected application for shares, and to induce only those to apply who wish to become bona fide proprietors, not to entertain any application unless made in the printed form provided by them for that purpose, and accompanied by a payment of £2 upon each share applied for, the directors reserving to themselves, at the time of appropriation, the right to reject or comply with such application, either in whole or in part, the money to be returned if the application be rejected, and to be placed to the credit of the party in respect of the shares allotted to him if accepted.

For the guidance of those who may wish to become proprietors, it may be mentioned, that it is not in contemplation to call up more than £10 per share for the next twelve months.

The directors have postponed sitting up the London board to the full number of ten, in order to give them the opportunity of selecting industrial proprietors, whose assistance and co-operation they may think it advisable to secure for the interests of the concern; power is reserved to them for that purpose, and they are also authorized to complete all other arrangements necessary for putting the company into immediate operation.

Application for shares, in accordance with the printed form, to be made to Messrs. Boyd, 4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

MONDAY.

Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway.—Five petitions were presented against, which were referred to the committee on the Bill, and counsel ordered.

The petition for the British Iron Company Bill was reported, and the Bill ordered to be brought in.

The North Union Railway Bill was reported, and the report ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

South-Eastern Railway Extension—Bill "to alter and divert a portion of the line of this railway, in the county of Kent," presented; read first time; ordered to be read the second time.

Petition in favour of the Chester and Crewe and Grand Junction Railways Consolidation Bill, ordered to lie on the table.

Railway Communication Committee.—Second report brought up, and read; ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway—Bill "to amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of the Act relating to this railway, and to make certain new branch railways from the main line in the towns of Greenock and Port Glasgow, and to establish a ferry across the river Clyde, and to make other works in connection with the said railway," presented; read the first time; ordered to be read the second time.

TUESDAY.

Thames Tunnel.—Petition for leave to present a petition for a Bill; referred to the select committee on petitions for private bills.

The Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway and Tamworth Approach Bill was read the second time, and committed.

Ardrossan and Johnstone Railway.—Report from the select committee on standing orders read; Bill ordered to be brought in.

Petition against the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway; referred to the committee on the Bill; counsel ordered.

Holborn Hill and Skinner-street Improvement.—Petition of trustees of certain property called the Thavie Estate, in St. Andrew's, Holborn, complaining of non-compliance with the standing orders; referred to the select committee on petitions for private bills.

Northern and Eastern Railway.—Report from select committee on standing orders read; Bill ordered to be brought in.

New Zealand Company.—Petition for Bill reported; and Bill ordered to be brought in.

Railways.—Two petitions for free competition; referred to the select committee on railway communication.

Thames Plate Glass Company.—Committee on Bill revived; leave to sit and proceed on Friday.

Chester and Birkenhead, Lancaster and Preston, and Sheffield and Rotherham Railway Bills; reports further considered; amendments agreed to; Bills ordered to be ingrossed.

WEDNESDAY.

British Iron Company.—Bill "for granting certain powers to this company," presented; read first time; ordered to be read the second time.

The Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company Bill was read the second time, and committed.

The petition for the London and Greenwich Railway Station Bill was reported; and report referred to the select committee on standing orders.

Petition against the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway Bill; referred to the committee on the Bill; counsel ordered.

New Zealand Company.—Bill "for forming and regulating this company," presented; read first time; ordered to be read second time.

Standing Orders Committee.—Resolution reported, and agreed to—"That, in the case of the Birmingham and Gloucester and Bristol and Gloucester Railways Union petition, the parties be permitted to proceed with their Bill, on giving forthwith the notices required by the standing orders; and that they shall not go into committee on the Bill unless they previously obtain the consent of the Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway Company to all its provisions; and that the committee on the Bill do examine, in the first place, how far such orders have been complied with; and do report the same to the House on the report of the Bill."

Railways.—Petition of George Rennington, jun., suggesting alterations of the standing orders on railways; referred to the select committee on private business.

THURSDAY.

The Sheffield and Rotherham and the Lancaster and Preston Railway Bills were read the third time, and passed.

The petitions for the Penance Pier and Harbour and the Duffryn Llynvi Railway Bills were reported, and Bills ordered to be brought in.

London Steam Docks.—Petition for Bill reported; report referred to select committee on standing orders.

Birmingham and Gloucester, and Bristol and Gloucester Railways Union.—Report from select committee on standing orders read; Bill ordered to be brought in.

Ardrossan and Johnstone Railway.—Bill "for separating the management of the Ardrossan and Johnstone Railway from the management of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone Canal; for incorporating the proprietors thereof; for doubling and improving the said railway; and for other purposes relating thereto," presented; read first time; ordered to be read second time.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in this company was held on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at the Merchants' Hall, Bristol, on which occasion there was a numerous attendance of shareholders.

F. RICKETTS, Esq., in the chair.

The business of the meeting having been opened by the SECRETARY (J. B. Badham, Esq.) reading the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said it would be seen, by the printed statements of accounts, to the end of December last, which were laid upon the table, that the directors had been anxious to anticipate the wishes and convenience of the shareholders in this particular. The directors would willingly have done the same with the report, but that was found to be impracticable. Among other causes, was the necessity of framing whatever allusion might have to be made to the negotiations with the Great Western Railway Company, not only in harmony with their report, but with the reception which the subject might receive at their public meeting on Thursday last. In general it would be easy to furnish the printed accounts, but it would happen otherwise with regard to the report, which should in fact bring the history of the main circumstances of the undertaking up to the very hour of the half-yearly general meeting. On this, however, they might depend, that whenever practicable, the report, as well as the accounts, would be presented in time for inspection at future meetings. Any questions that might be asked would be promptly answered. On points of engineering and law he should gladly avail himself, when needed, of the official gentlemen near him. There were various subjects for consideration, and he need not endeavour to impress the importance of discussing them with good temper and calm consideration.

The SECRETARY then read the report of the directors.

REPORT.

The report stated that a much more satisfactory rate of progress might have been secured if the finances had been in a more flourishing state, and that the directors had directed the engineer to furnish a revised estimate of the cost of completing the railway to Bridgewater, which, including cost of land, and all other expenses, would cost, for thirty-four miles, from 7,200,000l. to 7,800,000l. for single line, and between 800,000l. and 820,000l. with a double line; that although this amount is large, the directors have every confidence that the returns calculated on the present coach traffic would fully compensate for the outlay; that the company was placed in peculiar difficulty by a large number of shares being in the hands of irresponsible persons; that, since the last meeting, vigorous measures had been adopted for the recovery of arrears, which has enabled the directors to ascertain from what parties no more can be expected; that, as the power of borrowing cannot be exercised until 50 per cent. is paid on the 15,000 shares, they have no alternative but to trust to the good sense and zealous support of the proprietary raising the required capital among themselves, for the completion of this part of the line. From the engineer's report it will be seen that no further obstacle is apprehended to the completion within the present year, and it must, therefore, rest with the shareholders, whether this work shall be retarded for want of funds or not; that the directors had abstained from any additional outlay beyond the river Parrott, at Bridgewater, that various important considerations have induced the directors to entertain the idea of granting a lease to the Great Western Railway Company, of the several parts of the line as they are completed, which would be left to the meeting to decide whether such arrangement shall be left to the discretion of the directors or not; that a vacancy in the direction had arisen in the resignation of Mr. Guppy, which had been filled up by the election of Mr. William Poole King, and that Messrs. William Watson, William Brown, M. H. Castle, and Thomas Kingston, retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.

The report of Mr. J. K. Brunel, the engineer, was also read, describing the state of the works on the entire line.

The audited accounts to the end of December, 1839, were then read, of which the following is an abstract. The total receipts of the company amounted to 406,000l. 2s. 1d.; the expenditure to 397,361l. 3s. 6d.—leaving a balance in hand of 8,639l. 2s. 7d. Amongst the items of expenditure for the last half year was 13,856l. 7s. 1d. for the purchase of land, surveying, valuing, and law expenses attending the same, and 74,396l. 16s. 10d. had been paid to contractors for work done. There have been 1033 out of the 15,000 shares declared forfeited, and on the eight calls, amounting altogether to 401. per share, the arrears amount to 168,532l.

G. W. HALL, Esq., in moving the adoption of the report, said, he thought the report of a much more satisfactory nature than they could have expected; difficulties had surrounded them, which, he was happy to say, had been met, with as little despair and despondency as could have been anticipated, and

these were circumstances which, he thought, ought to inspire hope for the future.—T. L. SURNAME, Esq., seconded the motion.

T. L. COULSON, Esq., asked some questions as to the cuttings at Uphill and Poshon, and also, if one of the contractors, Mr. Down, was not unable to proceed with the work, in consequence of one mile of the land not being yet purchased?—Mr. TOWNSEND (the surveyor) said, there was some little difficulty, by that property being in Chancery.

Mr. COULSON inquired if the Act gave the power to appoint Mr. C. B. Fripp managing director?—The CHAIRMAN said, at the last meeting 1600l. was voted to the directors for their services, and out of that they paid Mr. Fripp the 500l. voted him.

J. C. SIRCUMBE, Esq. (of Exeter), asked how many shares had been forfeited, and the number and names of defaulters on the last call?—The CHAIRMAN said, they would give the numbers, but there was an objection to give the names.—The SECRETARY then read the numbers of the shares in arrears, besides the 1055 declared forfeited, and said upwards of 30,000l. had been received since the end of December.

C. B. FRIPP, Esq., moved a resolution for formally forfeiting 107 shares, which were in a peculiar position, and which would be taken up by other shareholders—which was seconded and carried unanimously. Mr. Fripp then introduced the subject of giving power to the directors to negotiate with the Great Western Company, to lease their line to that company.

A conversation of some length ensued, G. W. FRANKLYN and MICHAEL CASTLE, Esquires, strongly opposing such a step, as involving the very existence of the company—and other shareholders supporting the view taken by the directors.

Mr. WELLS moved—"That the directors be empowered to proceed with the negotiation for leasing out the line." The motion having been seconded, Mr. FRANKLYN moved as an amendment—"That a special meeting be called on the subject."—Mr. COULSON seconded the amendment.

A PROPRIETOR suggested that the directors should proceed with the negotiation, and when a decision was come to, submit the terms to the shareholders for their sanction or otherwise.—This proposition seemed to meet with the assent of the meeting, and the resolution and amendment were withdrawn, and a motion to that effect, in favour of leasing the line, unanimously passed.

The directors, who went out of office by rotation were re-elected—C. SAVORY, Esq., read the clauses in the new Act with which they were going to Parliament, which were carried without a division.

Thanks having been voted to the society of merchants for the use of the hall, to the chairman, and to the directors, the meeting adjourned.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 27th ult.—the detailed proceedings of which, we regret, we were unable to furnish in our last number.

HENRY BONANQUET, Esq., in the chair.

The preliminary business of the meeting having been gone through, the SECRETARY read the report of the directors, which referred, among other matters, to the opposition offered them by certain shareholders, in connexion with parties holding landed interest along the projected line of railway—detailed statements of which have been frequently laid before the public. The directors expressed the interest they took in the company's welfare, and called upon the proprietors to support them. The amount computed that would be required to complete the line of works between Shoreditch and Colchester was 2,137,000l.; the net yearly income upon this amount would be 219,000l. The report referred to the forfeiture of shares.

The financial statement, brought down to the month of February, showed a balance in hand of 30,940l.

Reports, furnished by Mr. John Braithwaite and Mr. Robert Stephenson, were read.

Mr. J. B. SMITH having moved—"That the report be received," much conversation ensued on the notice taken of the opposition afforded the directors by their report. The discussion being introduced by Mr. CONNOLD, who found much fault with them for the course they had pursued, in rejecting all the advice offered them with respect to purchasing the land along the whole line of railway, which he contended ought to have been done in conformity with their Act of Parliament.

Mr. HAYES and Mr. ATKINSON opposed the views taken by this gentleman, and defended the course adopted by the board of directors; they considered the directors had done every thing in their power to forward the interests of the company, and that the opposition was actuated entirely by selfish motives.

The ENGINEER here said, the line to Brentford would be open in three months—the line to Chelmsford in two years; and if the company's funds were adequate, and they worked simultaneously upon the two divisions of the line, that part between Chelmsford and Colchester would be completed in the same time.

Explanation was then entered into with respect to the accounts not being furnished, which were promised at the last meeting. It appeared they were in such a state of confusion, that it was quite impossible they could be furnished by the present time.

In answer to a question put by the meeting, the ENGINEER said, the estimated cost to Chelmsford was 296,000l., and with the purchase of the land included, 350,000l.—The motion of Mr. Smith, for the adoption of the report, was then carried.

The election of the directors was then proceeded with, five being re-elected—Mr. G. Clapham being elected in the place of Mr. Marriott, who retired.

Mr. E. BROWN (of Norfolk) pressed upon the directors to prosecute the line with vigour, in spite of all opposition. He begged to move a resolution to that effect—which was unanimously agreed to. He was glad to see the stability with which the works of the company had been carried out.

A resolution, declaring forfeited 1906 shares, in consequence of non-payment of calls, was then passed.

A motion of thanks having been passed to the chairman and board of directors, the meeting adjourned.

SHEFFIELD, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Thursday, the 27th ult., at the Albion Hotel, Manchester.

The Right Hon. Lord WHARFCLIFFE, in the chair.

The attendance of shareholders was very numerous.—Mr. PARKER (solicitor, of Sheffield) read the requirements of the company's Act, relative to the half-yearly meetings.

The CHAIRMAN said, that the directors had prepared a report of the proceedings of the company during the last half-year, and he trusted that occasion would be taken to discuss any points upon which the meeting might desire information.

Mr. C. THOMSON (secretary) then read the report of the directors, the report of Mr. Locke, the company's chief engineer, and also the present state of the paid-up calls. There had been paid up—

On 1st call, 10th January, 1839	£34,697 10 0
3d " 1st May, "	13,965 0 0
5d " 1st August, "	10,736 0 0
7d " 1st January, 1840.	13,815 0 0
4th " 1st January, 1840.	11,290 0 0

Total paid up, £84,503 10 0 and the balance in hand was 12,793l. 7s. 6d. A resolution of the board of directors of the 29th January last was read, to the effect that several parties appearing as proprietors on the company's books who had executed a transfer of their shares, but who had not registered such transfer, or presented it for register, having expressed their willingness to pay the calls arrear upon, and retake such shares, and pay the future calls as they became due, provided the directors would endeavour to make their title good, by forfeiting the same, it was ordered that any offers of shareholders to this effect be accepted on their entering upon proper agreements, and depositing in the hands of the directors, or a party to be mutually appointed, such agreement.

On the motion of Mr. JOHN CHAPMAN, of Hill End, seconded by Mr. J. SIDEBOTTOM, the reports of the directors and engineers were received and adopted, there being only one dissentient.

The CHAIRMAN, in advertising to the report on the state of the works, observed that the opinion expressed by Mr. Wood was confirmed by Mr. Buddie, and other gentlemen of experience at Newcastle, all of them accustomed to mining operations from their youth upwards, who saw in the works at the tunnel, although they at first sight appeared very formidable, nothing either insuperable or even attended by extraordinary difficulties. The greatest obstacle appeared to him to be the hardness of the sandstone, and after the most careful examination, he did not anticipate that any considerable quantity of water would be met with. The natural difficulties presented in the formation of the tunnel came within the compass of their calculations, the whole work resolving itself into a question of time and expense. A considerable

part of Mr. Wood's report was devoted to a consideration of the Distint Vale viaduct—the great object of Mr. Wood being to recommend timber bridges, such as were made over a certain clough on the Newcastle and North Shields Railway, which a committee of two, Mr. W. Sidebottom (deputy-chairman of the board), the elder Mr. Sidebottom, and himself (the noble lord) went to Newcastle for the purpose of viewing. It was not necessary to trouble the meeting with details; but Mr. Wood recommended these wooden arches, and stated, that by adopting wood instead of stone, the company might save 10,000l., and do that work for about 45,000l. Mr. Locke would not doubt give his attention, not only to this report, but to the whole subject of the viaduct, and there was some possibility of their being able to make some saving upon the whole of that work; but Mr. Locke had not

formed a decided opinion upon the subject, and it was too early to enter into that matter at present. In reference to the amount received on calls, which might reasonably lead to the inference that more might have been done, he thought it right to state that the sum received by the directors was very little more than 10 per cent. of the whole capital, and that the money expended by them was very little more than 7 per cent. of the capital up to this time. The chairman reminded the meeting, that there were many railways that had been executed, or were in the course of execution, or for which authority had been obtained by Parliament, which had expended a large sum of money in merely obtaining their Act of Parliament, without setting the thing going in any way.

Mr. C. THOMSON (secretary) read the statement of accounts,—after which, Mr. D. WADDINGTON asked for and obtained information on several of the items. He afterwards entered into a statement of some length respecting certain shares, which had been allotted to his brother, Mr. T. Waddington, on the formation of the company, and on which he had paid a deposit of 5l. each. The shares had been afterwards sold, but the transfer not having been registered in the books of the company, Mr. Waddington was made legally responsible for the amount of calls afterwards made. Mr. Waddington concluded by moving the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report on the whole of this transaction.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the directors could only acknowledge those persons as shareholders whose names appeared on the books of the company; that if Mr. Waddington had sold his shares to another party, under the circumstances stated, he must proceed against him in a court of law.—The motion of Mr. Waddington was put from the chair, and negatived by a large majority.

Mr. WADDINGTON then requested the chairman to produce the book in which the landowner's shares were registered, as he wished to see the position in which his lordship stood.—The CHAIRMAN said, he believed there was a considerable sum of money owing to him for land, which it had been agreed should be taken, and placed to his account, as on his shares.

Mr. WADDINGTON: And is that legal my lord?—The CHAIRMAN: I believe it to be strictly legal—I entered into a contract with the company to that effect.

Mr. W. SIDEBOTTOM said, that if his lordship called upon the company to pay him in cash in a month, they would find themselves placed in some difficulty.

Directors having been elected to fill up the vacancies which had occurred at the board, Mr. BENJAMIN BEDDOME observed, that the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company, by beginning at this end, had given great satisfaction to the shareholders and accommodation to the public, besides the revenue accruing; and he begged to suggest, that, as the line to Ashton and Mottram would pass through a very populous district—perhaps he did not overrate it at 40,000 or 50,000 between here and Mottram—it would be exceedingly beneficial to get the line open to these places as early as possible.

The CHAIRMAN said it had always been his wish and opinion, that the line on this side of the hill ought to be made first; and when it was done, and they got through the hill, though they should find their funds deficient by 200,000l. or 300,000l., he had no doubt that the line on the other side of the hill would be made all the way to Sheffield.—At the close of the proceedings, votes of thanks were passed to the directors and chairman.

BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY JUNCTION RAILWAY.

The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham, on Thursday, the 27th ult.

HENRY SMITH, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having read the advertisement calling the meeting, begged to assure those present, on behalf of the directors, of the pleasure which they had in meeting so respectable and important a body of proprietors. They were always glad to see these meetings numerously attended, and should have rejoiced if the attendance of shareholders had been even still greater on the present occasion. It was to the directors a great satisfaction to know that a large proportion of the capital of the company was represented that day than had been on almost any former occasion. Whatever circumstances might have induced the attendance, the directors saw only with satisfaction an occasion on which the proprietors scrutinised their own affairs, and at the same time offered to the board any suggestions which might enable them better to discharge their duties. He would now simply state the business which it was necessary that he, as chairman, should bring before them. It was necessary for them, in the first instance, to decide whether they should affix the common seal of the company to the registry of proprietors; they would likewise hear the report read, and decide whether it was their wish that it should be approved and confirmed. This was, in fact, the whole of the business that the board of directors had to bring before them on the present occasion. He did, however, learn from the indirect source of a circular which he had received, in common, he presumed, with every other proprietor, that another subject might, and probably would, be brought forward. Of course he referred to the question as to the propriety or impropriety of continuing to work the railway on Sundays. It was not his (the chairman's) province to offer any opinion on this matter; but he could only express a hope that every gentleman would be allowed fully, fairly, and independently to state his opinions on every subject that might be brought forward, and he was assured that such opinions, properly expressed, would receive from the meeting a candid and fair consideration. He was likewise quite sure, in endeavouring, as far as they were able, to promote the interests of the whole body of proprietors in a commercial point of view, that they would never lose sight of the anxiety which they all felt, so to conduct the affairs of the company as not in any way to compromise their characters as members of a social community. He hoped, also, that in endeavouring to promote those interests, they would give due attention to the interests of the public, so as not to leave any excuse open to Parliament for instituting further interference in the management of this and other railways, than they had hitherto thought it necessary to institute.

The SECRETARY having read the minutes of the last meeting, the common seal of the company was affixed to the registry of proprietors; after which the CHAIRMAN read the report of the directors for the last half year, and also the statement of accounts, by which it appears that the receipts for that period were 16,049l. 10s. 4d., and the expenditure was 15,763l. 11s. 3d.

To traffic—Passengers and general merchandise.....£12,125 14 4

To traffic—Passengers and general merchandise.....3,923 16 0

£16,049 10 4

To balance brought forward.....£285 19 1

By toll to the London and Birmingham Company, for passing over nine miles, between Hampton and Birmingham.....1,835 18 3

By locomotive power account—Salaries, wages, &c.....4,098 0 2

Coaching and carrying account—Salaries, wages, stores, &c.....2,445 17 0

Mileage duty.....899 11 4

Maintenance of way.....2,648 1 6

Interest on loans.....3,846 3 0

Balance.....285 19 1

£16,049 10 4

After a very lengthy discussion, the following resolutions, having been duly proposed and seconded, were unanimously agreed to:—"That the report and statements of account now read be approved and adopted, and that the proceedings of the directors be approved and confirmed."

"That the regulation of the travelling on this railway on Sundays be left to the discretion of the directors."

"That the thanks of the proprietors are due to the directors for their attention to the interests of the company."

Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

LONDON GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

A half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in this undertaking was held at the offices, 68, Cheapside, on Saturday, 29th ult.

W. CASH, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the common seal of the company having been affixed to the registry, the CHAIRMAN said, the next part of the business was to read the report, which he was sorry to say was very short; the directors much regretted they had nothing to add to the information conveyed to the shareholders at the last half yearly meeting; they had carefully watched every chance, but at present could see no grounds for going again to Parliament with any hope of success, still, however, they hoped, and though they hitherto had not made much progress, he was satisfied at some future day a junction line of railway must be formed, ending at Snow-hill; they were bound by their Act of Parliament to have two meetings in the year, and the directors hope, before the next meeting, that something may arise to encourage them to go again to Parliament.

The report was then read, which was very short, and may be generally understood by the above observations of the chairman; it also stated that the directors paid particular attention to the getting in the arrears of call, and had succeeded to the amount of 2013l. 6s., and that three other verdicts had been obtained, subject to decision of the court above, on points of law which had been reserved.

The statement of accounts was then read, the payments in which consisted of small amounts—payments to the solicitor, engineers, the usual office expenses, &c.—leaving a balance in favour of the company of 4435l. 13s. 11d. The amount received for arrears of call, since the last meeting, being 300l.

Mr. CARVALHO having examined the report and accounts, objected to

The CHAIRMAN who had just read the report, with legal counsel, Mr. Morpeth had determined on a DIRECT whilst so large respect to the report would be a very being disposed of being carried. The CHAIRMAN would willingly expect to get Mr. SMITH ment, a full tried, out, but who were officers of direct had great hope were properly A PROPRIETOR holders being get over that Mr. SHAW pay. He then the defaulters Mr. SEYMOUR

the amount of 2013L being named in the report as it was; it would appear from that report that such sum had been received since the last meeting, while, in fact, only 300L had been received.

The CHAIRMAN said, if the proprietor read the preceding part of the paragraph, he thought it would be understood as the total received.

Mr. CARVALHO, however, considered it not at all explanatory, and it was agreed to alter the wording of the report to make it more explicit.—Mr. Carvalho then inquired if the 200L paid to the solicitor was the whole amount owing him by the company to the present time?—The CHAIRMAN said the solicitor's bill was for a much larger sum, but, in consideration of the situation of the company, he had agreed to take 200L in payment; this was up to March, 1839, since which time there was no business done to any amount—the debt now owing the solicitor must be very trifling.

Mr. CARVALHO then asked the nature of the claim of Col. Landmann 162L 10s., and Mr. Rennie 408L 4s., which he found had been paid?—The CHAIRMAN said, that the directors had been exceedingly surprised when they received an account from Colonel Landmann, to the amount of 399L 6s., when they, as well as Mr. Rennie, thought from 50L to 100L would be the utmost of his charge; of course, they demurred about the payment, and had many interviews with the Colonel on the subject, and at length offered him 150L. He, however, stood out for 200L for a length of time—he then offered to split the difference, making it 175L; this, however, the directors still considered exorbitant, and, after considerable further delay, and threats of legal proceedings, they agreed to another split, and paid him 162L 10s. As to Mr. Rennie's account, the balance owing him was 408L 4s., while he owed 300L for calls, which would be seen on the other side of the account, the directors having only paid him in cash 108L 4s.

A PROPRIETOR thought some steps ought to have been taken to go to Parliament; he feared they were losing time, and a very powerful claim which they now had would be lost by the delay. He inquired if the necessary steps were not taken, when the affair died a natural death?—The CHAIRMAN said July, 1843, so that there was yet ample time, as soon as they could see a chance of success, but the expense of going to Parliament was not lightly to be incurred, and when he informed the meeting that, from the dense population and number of persons interested in property through which the line would pass, it would cost 3000L for serving the necessary notices alone, he thought they would pause before they took any steps which might end in disappointment. They must have a call previous, and he thought that would be unfair to the Manchester shareholders, without calling a special meeting on the subject.

The SOLICITOR explained, that, under the standing orders of the House of Commons, they were obliged to attend at every house, and ascertain the occupier, the leaseholder, and freeholder; upon each of these a personal notice must be served, in whatever part of the country they were; the server must then attend at the House, and make an affidavit on each personal service, and if half a dozen of these were found incorrect, the bill would be thrown out of the standing orders committee. There were about 3000 houses on the line, and, from what had taken place on other railroads, he could not estimate it less than 1L a notice. It was, perhaps, as much as had been paid on the whole of the Birmingham line, 112 miles.

Mr. GALLOWAY thought, that as they must meet again in July or August, and nothing can be done with the notices until November, it would be premature to take any decided steps at present. It did appear to him that 3000L was an enormous sum for only serving the notices. He thought many respectable parties might be found who would do the necessary business for considerably less—he thought 500L would be sufficient.

A long discussion ensued, whether to let the Act expire, and divide the balance in hand, take immediate steps for going to Parliament, and thus make an effort with the funds at command, or husband the resources until more favourable grounds appeared for their application to Parliament; and it was at length agreed to leave it to the discretion of the directors (who would do every thing in their power to advance the best interests of the company), to make every inquiry possible as to the probable lowest expense of Parliamentary expenses, and report to the half-yearly meeting in July, with any circumstances that may have arisen in the interim; and if any hopes should previously be held that they could go to Parliament with success, to call an special meeting on the subject.

Messrs. Cash, Edwards, Fish, and Haines, who went out of office by rotation, were unanimously re-elected.

Thanks were then voted to the chairman and directors, and the meeting adjourned.

GREAT LEINSTER AND MUNSTER RAILWAY.

The fourth half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at their offices, 62, Moorgate-street, London, on Saturday, the 29th ult.

H. BAINBRIDGE, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his regret that the shareholders did not manifest sufficient interest in the concern to attend their general meetings, and take part in the business of the company; this was not the first time they had been unable to constitute a legal meeting in consequence of the limited number of proprietors attending; he would suggest that, although they could not proceed to voting, that the directors' report should be submitted, and every information afforded the shareholders present.

As this seemed the only course to be adopted, it met with the concurrence of the meeting, all the shareholders present agreeing in their general expressions of regret that their co-partners would not come forward upon such an occasion to protect their property, and consult with those that were willing and desirous for the prosecution of the undertaking.

The advertisement for the calling of the meeting, for the purpose of declaring those shares forfeited that were in arrear of payment on the calls made, to receive the directors' report, and on general business, was then read.

The report stated that the proprietors were again convened, meeting in accordance with the Act of Parliament, nothing having transpired since the last meeting to alter the position of the company; the report embodied the correspondence which had taken place on the part of the company, urging the decision of government on subject of railways in Ireland; but, however anxious the directors have been to learn their final intentions with reference to this important subject, they regret that the reply to their last application cannot be deemed more satisfactory than those formerly received; the company remains, therefore, in the same paralysed state as before. The report submitted the forfeiture of the 5950 shares, upon which the first call has not been paid, but the directors were reluctant to press the subject, in consequence of the peculiar position of the company with reference to the Irish railway question, and were willing to put it to the meeting, whether the confirmation of forfeiture should be postponed until the decision of the legislature should be known. The accounts up to the 1st of January last showed a balance in favour of the company of 399L 18s. 1d.

Mr. PARKELL (a director from Ireland) stated that he had come over in order to attend the present meeting, as he thought it his duty, though he was sorry he should differ from the board in London, to oppose the measure for the forfeiture of shares; he looked upon it as one which could do them—viz., those who had paid up—no good whatever, and would be the means of putting an effectual stop to any chance of success. It would be, moreover, gross injustice to those who had paid their calls, that those who had not paid should be suffered to 'escape by forfeiting their interest.—It would be taking the very step these defaulters so much wished. He considered he had occasion to find fault with the directors' conduct, in allowing the time given them by Act of Parliament to pass away without their taking one single step to secure the possession of the land they should require for their line; that time would be shortly expired, and there would be no chance of their obtaining an extension from Parliament; the expenses attendant on the company were going on all this time, and the whole burden resting upon the few shareholders, who conformed to the acts of the directors. He would suggest that if the shareholders who were able to decide upon the breaking up of the company should resolve to do so, that a certain sum should be paid by the original shareholders, in order that the debts might be discharged, and equalisation of payments by the shareholders obtained.

The CHAIRMAN said, it was quite impossible that they (the shareholders who had paid up their instalments), holding only 1700 shares, should pursue with legal measures those who were in default, and holding 6000. Lord Morpeth had said he would give the company no hope of success while they determined upon not adopting his plans.

A DIRECTOR stated the impossibility of carrying on the undertaking whilst so large a number of the shareholders withheld their support. With respect to obtaining any sum from the original shareholders, he thought that would be a very unjust proceeding, as he knew there were several who, having disposed of their interest, had now no idea that the concern was even being carried on.

The CHAIRMAN said, he had such an opinion of the concern, that he would willingly give up all right and title to what he had paid. He did not expect to get one shilling of it returned.

Mr. SMITH (from Ireland) said, he had retained, up to the present moment, a full and perfect expectation that the undertaking would be carried out, but when the directors, speaking in this strain—directors, too, who were offering themselves for re-election; if this was the opinion of the board of direction, what hope was there for the company? He, however, had great hopes in the shareholders, and had no doubt that if the company were properly managed it would succeed.

A PROPRIETOR drew his attention to the fact of four-fifths of the shareholders being opposed to his views. He would wish to know how he could get over that difficulty?

Mr. SHAW agreed with Mr. Parkell, that the defaulters should be made to pay. He thought it most unjust to those who had answered to the calls that the defaulters should be allowed to escape.

Mr. SEARAY thought that the sooner the company was wound up the

better; the paucity of shareholders in attendance fully proved that no interest was taken in the concern.

Mr. STEWART begged to say that the expenses of the undertaking had been curtailed in every way. He, for his part, had given up all hope of seeing the company brought to a successful issue, when he found the shareholders would not come forward with their payments. He was decidedly of opinion that the suing the shareholders would not be attended with success.

Mr. SMITH then moved a resolution to the following effect:—"That the shareholders in the undertaking should be addressed by the secretary upon the subject, to ascertain if it was their intention to carry out the objects of the company, and endeavour to obtain shareholders to fill the vacancies in the direction, who would forward the views of the company," which was assented to by the shareholders present.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The seventh half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the above undertaking was held on Monday, the 2d inst., pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, at the London Tavern.

G. C. GLYN, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, and the common seal was affixed to the register of proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN said, the next proceeding of the day was the consideration of the report, which had already been put into the hands of proprietors. It was both his duty and his inclination to detain the proprietors as shortly as possible. There were only two points which he wished to introduce to the notice of the proprietors. The first was as regarded the announcement made in the report of the speedy opening of the railway. It was with great satisfaction that the directors were enabled to state to the proprietors that by the last week in April, or the first week in May, a great portion of the line would be opened for traffic. He wished to state the reason why they had not been able to open the line throughout—all might have been opened at the same time had it not been for the backwardness of the engineering department, in consequence of the unprecedented wetness of the last eight months. However, they had every reason to believe that the remaining portion would be opened within six weeks after the first opening. It had been a question of much consideration with the directors whether it was or was not expedient to open the line at all before the whole was completed. There were three courses, any one of which might have been taken. They might have kept the line shut until the whole was completed. They might have opened it as far as Oakenshaw, which was within about twelve miles of Leeds, or, as the directors had thought was the best plan to be adopted, open the line to Sheffield only. The reason why they had not adopted the second course was a consideration of the large expenditure which they must have incurred for works and stations at Oakenshaw, which must have been of a merely temporary nature. And why they opened before all was completed was because they were anxious to give their servants some experience, so that they might come into play with some regularity and activity upon the opening of the whole line, which would be at a time when the traffic would be greatest. At Sheffield they had all their works and stations in perfect readiness; therefore the opening so far would entail upon the company no extraordinary expense. It was but fair to state that the directors did not anticipate that the traffic to Sheffield could be any criterion of what they had a right to expect upon the opening of the whole line; but they had not the least doubt but it would fully repay all the expenses, while it was bringing their servants into full play and activity. Before their next half-yearly meeting, they would have had the whole line opened, and working for a sufficient time to enable them to form a judgment as to the correctness of the anticipations of the original framers of the estimates. The other subject he wished to bring under their notice was the defalcation on the part of one of their servants, and an abstraction of some of their funds. They were all aware that such a thing had taken place. He only alluded to it for the purpose of stating what the facts were, and to correct the exaggerated accounts which had gone forth. After a minute investigation of all the accounts, the defalcation was found to amount to about 1600L. He regretted so lamentable a breach of faith, but he could assure the proprietors that the amount was not more than he had stated. Considering the quantity of business that was to come before them, he would not detain them longer. The secretary would now proceed to read the report.

The directors' and engineers' reports were then read by the secretary.—The report stated, that though the late wet weather had retarded the works, a large portion of the line from Derby, certainly to Sheffield, would be open by the latter end of April; that the York and North Midland line, as well as the Midland Counties, will likewise be ready by that time, so that in six months a continuous line of railway from London to Leeds and York will be open to the public; that the extreme depression of the money market obliged the directors to raise the additional capital authorised by the Act of Parliament, by the issue of shares at a discount, but, as they were taken up by original proprietors, entails no loss on the company.

From the engineers' report it appeared that the works in general were in a very forward state—the seven tunnels and the bridges are completed, or nearly so—eighty-eight miles of single permanent way are laid—and it is expected the double line will be laid throughout the entire way. All the large arches of the Calder viaduct are completed; the Leeds contract, which has been carried on with spirit, it is expected will be completed early in the summer.

The statement of accounts was read, from which it appeared that the total receipts to 31st December, 1839, had been 2,074,516L 8s. 2d., and disbursements 2,006,149L 1s. 6d.—leaving a balance of 68,367L 6s. 8d. at the disposal of the company.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving that the report be received and adopted, and that it be printed and circulated among the proprietors, said, he would not be doing justice to his feelings if he refrained from bearing his testimony to the zeal and activity with which the undertaking had been carried through. There was no one line of railway which had yet been completed with works upon the scale of theirs, upon which such a quantity of work had been done in so short a time. For the information of the proprietors, he might mention that the directors had already travelled fifty-eight miles upon the railway in a locomotive, and he could assure them, that, when once they (the proprietors) had gone over it, they would not think him exaggerating at all when he said that, with respect to works and beauty of natural scenery, their line was unrivalled. He must, however, give the praise where it was due—for all this they were indebted to their engineers, for their great zeal and activity, and more especially to the resident engineer, Mr. Swanwick.—The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The five retiring directors, Messrs. Huth, Little, F. Parker, Pense, and Holdsworth, were then re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed—"That the directors be authorised to enter into an agreement with the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway Company, for building of works, and making a station upon ground belonging to that company at Sheffield, and for the conveyance of the traffic brought by the North Midland Railway, between Sheffield and Mashborough, upon such terms and conditions as they (the directors) shall think fit." He had been in hopes that he would have been able to lay the agreement itself before the proprietors, but difficulties had arisen, not on their side, but they anticipated that they would soon be overcome. He, therefore, had no hesitation in asking that such a power be given to the directors.—The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN was obliged to trouble them with another motion yet, and then he would have done. There were some of the 50L shares remaining on hand—some that had not been taken by the proprietors, at which he was astonished, seeing that they bore such a premium. The number was so trifling, that they could not equitably be divided amongst the proprietors. He had to propose, therefore, that the directors have power to dispose of them by contract, or otherwise, as appeared to them fit, for the general benefit of the company. He would, therefore, move—"That the directors be authorised to dispose of the remaining unappropriated 50L shares for the benefit of the company, in such manner as they shall think fit."—Agreed to.

Considerable discussion ensued on the subject of partially closing the line on Sundays—twenty memorials were presented from congregations and parishes in and near Derby, praying for the entire suspension of business, but, ultimately, the following amendment was carried by a majority of 1706:—"That the business of the railway be limited on Sundays to such conveyances of passengers as the public convenience seems to call for—and that the directors be confined the duty of defining the extent and particulars of such limitation, taking as their guide, in the discharge of that duty, the consideration of the public good, and that they be requested to arrange so that as little conveyance as possible shall be carried on during the hours of divine service."

Thanks were voted to the chairman and directors—in acknowledging which, on the part of himself and brother directors, the CHAIRMAN observed that they were extremely obliged to the proprietors for the great confidence they had reposed in them on the present as well as on former occasions. He hoped when they met that time twelve months, the directors would have a much pleasanter duty to perform—viz., to declare a dividend.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS COMPANY.

The seventh half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at their offices, in Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, 29th ult.

JOSEPH LIGGINS, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, the directors met their proprietors at the present half-yearly meeting with feelings of pleasure as well as pain; he was happy to say they had made great progress in the execution of the works, and those parties who were well able to give an opinion on such matters spoke most favourably of the undertaking; he was happy also to be able to say that the prospects that had been held out were likely to be fully realised; so much so

had their views been entered into by other parties, and their prospect of success fully relied on, that another company, with the same objects in view as their own, was about to be established; it was very gratifying to find that they had adopted the same plans which this company was carrying out, and that the subject was exciting such general attention; a regular and steady demand was also arising for the company's shares, and he trusted they would shortly see the company occupy that place to which it was entitled. It would be very painful to him to touch upon the subject of the opposition which had been given to the board of direction by a certain body of shareholders, he should, therefore, do so but slightly, merely stigmatising it as most unwarrantable and unnecessary—and he did hope and trust that if any spirit of opposition was manifested this day it would be in a courteous manner, and not calculated to give that pain it had done on former occasions.

The following report and receipts and expenditure were then submitted:—

REPORT.

The report commenced by expressing the pleasure the directors had in referring to the actual state of the works, and the proof the late tempestuous weather afforded of their solidity; that, in addition to Mr. F. Giles, their engineer, they had secured the able assistance of Mr. Cubitt, as consulting engineer. The directors had concluded a satisfactory arrangement with the "Royal Mail Steam Packet Company," the whole of whose traffic is expected to be brought to the Southampton Docks. With respect to the state of the share list, some parties had, as in all other companies, neglected to fulfil their engagements, but the directors believe that at present there are more than enough of shares, held by substantial proprietors, to complete the first dock during the present year, and thus enable the company at once to realise an income. The report then stated the regret the directors felt at being compelled to resort to legal proceedings; the actions already tried have resulted in verdicts for the company, subject to the opinion of the Court of Common Pleas to a technical objection, which the directors had been assured would only add to the already heavy expenses of the defendants.

The prospects of the company (added the report) are on all sides improving. The completion of the Southampton Railway, so essential to the prosperity of the docks, and so inevitably conducive to their success, is expected within three months from the present day the line will be in active and uninterrupted traffic throughout its entire length—its one terminus the Thames, its other the dock premises. The directors concluded by expressing their approbation of the conduct of their entire establishment. George Burnard, Esq., was elected a director, in the room of Captain Ward, resigned.

A statement of the receipts and disbursements of the company has been prepared, as directed by the Act, to the 31st December last, and shows that the receipts at that time amounted to 41,854L 15s. 1d., and the disbursements to 26,045L 18s. 8d.—leaving an available balance of 15,808L 15s. 7d.

The CHAIRMAN then at once moved the reception of the report.

Mr. RICHARDS had been at Southampton within forty-eight hours of the time of their meeting, and he wished the proprietors well to consider that there was, in fact, a vast difference between the actual state of things at Southampton and the representation made of them in the directors' report; he wished they would go to the expense and trouble of visiting Southampton, when they would be able to judge for themselves, and then come to the office and examine the share list, and see what it was really composed of. He would wish to observe, that since the 31st December (the day up to which the accounts were made) the balance in hand had greatly decreased. He, for his part, having examined the merits of the undertaking, felt much dissatisfied—he could see nothing more than a few piles driven into the ground; the opinion on the spot was entirely against them—they considered the undertaking never could be carried out. Mr. Richards then proceeded to read a letter from Mr. Dougal of Liverpool, couched in strong terms against the company and the management—the meeting, however, would not permit him to read it through.

The CHAIRMAN thought it extraordinary conduct, and great inconsistency in Mr. Richards to act as he was now doing, and had been doing for some time past, in connection with others, when Mr. Richards himself had been one of the originators of the company, whose name appeared in their Incorporation Bill, and who had been a party to all the proceedings connected with bringing the company forward. He thought it strange, indeed, that this gentleman should go into a court of law, and declare it as his conviction that the company was conducted in fraud.

Mr. FORSTER found great fault with the directors in not having paid closer attention to the forfeiture of shares when in arrear, as also with their not having compelled payment of deposits and calls, to the full amount of their shares, from those gentlemen who had signed the deed—he thought they were much to blame; he had been told, on inquiry, that the whole amount of shares had been subscribed for, which they now found was not the case; the worthy gentleman dwelt at much length upon the subject, and moved, as an amendment to the motion put—"That the meeting be adjourned to a future day, when the directors should submit a list of those proprietors who were in default, as also of those against whom legal proceedings had been instituted." He considered that they ought to have the whole matter before them, and know fully with whom they had to deal.

General objection was made to this proposition—the directors declining it to be impossible—it was a measure that had never been taken in any company.

The CHAIRMAN hoped the hon. gentleman would withdraw his amendment, as the directors would feel it their duty to give it every opposition.—Mr. FORSTER, however, could not consent to do that, and put his amendment to the sense of the meeting, when it was at once negatived.

Mr. HEATHFIELD here begged to submit the following resolution:—"That a copy of the report read be transmitted to each proprietor, and his attention at the same time be drawn to the necessity of supporting the board of direction in carrying out such a promising undertaking;" he felt it was quite impossible that, with the connection they had, the undertaking could fall to the ground—it was merely requisite to act vigorously, and ensure success.

The motion for the reception and adoption of the report was then put, and carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. MELVILLE said he intended to bring forward a motion with regard to the shares in default of payment, which he should make as stringent as possible; he thought it quite unfair and unjust that parties should be allowed to back out of a concern because it did not answer the expectations they had entertained.

Mr. Heathfield's motion was then unanimously adopted.—The directors retiring from office by rotation, but who were eligible for re-election, were unanimously chosen to fill the vacancies their retirement had occasioned.—A resolution, declaring forfeited those shares upon which the deposit only had been paid (and which amounted to 170) was then passed.

The Hon. Mr. MELVILLE then brought forward his motion, to the effect—"That this meeting disapproving of the forfeiting of shares in any instance where the holders were able to pay the calls made upon them, hereby request the directors not to proceed to their forfeiture, but in such cases as they shall see necessary, and then to call a public meeting, for the purpose of laying the same before the shareholders." He thought it was an act of simple justice to themselves in so doing, and trusted the directors would act up to it. The motion being put, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN here announced to the meeting that the call (due on the 6th March) had been already paid upon from 80 to 100 shares. He (the chairman) then brought before the meeting the subject of the donation of 50L, which it was proposed should be given for the benefit of the labourers employed by the company, to procure for them religious worship, and the attention of a clergyman. The motion being put, was carried without dissent.

The cordial thanks of the meeting having been given to the chairman and directors, for their zealous and unwearied endeavours in promoting the company's welfare, the meeting adjourned.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

The sixth annual meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the banking-house, Lombury.

JOSEPH EDDAILE, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he presided in the absence of Mr. Patrick Stewart. He would presently read the report, but would anticipate it in one respect, which would be a subject of gratification—it was the subject of the dividend. He begged to say, that the directors having carefully investigated the accounts, had satisfied themselves that, after making ample allowance for bad debts and all other matters of loss, they were justified in declaring a dividend for the year ending with 1839 of 6 per cent. The proprietors having received in anticipation 25 per cent, there remained 25 per cent, for the second half of the year. It was also highly gratifying to the directors to be able to state that the feeling which formerly existed against them was gradually subsiding. They had not the power of clearing at the London banking-houses, but he trusted that the time would soon arrive when they should enjoy that privilege.

The SECRETARY then read the report, from which it appeared that the company was in a most flourishing condition. The net profits for the year amounted to 48,098L 13s., and the amount of the unappropriated profits remaining in hand, after the payment of interest, expenses of management, and every thing else, would be 23,100L 11s. 1d.

Mr. C. BURRELL moved the adoption of the report, and took that opportunity of highly complimenting the directors for their good management, to which alone was attributable the present prosperous condition of their affairs. Two years ago their profits amounted to 32,400L for the year, and now they amounted to 43,100L, or 6 per cent, upon the paid-up capital.—Mr. GANDY seconded the motion that the report be adopted, printed, and circulated among the proprietors, which was at once put and carried.

The thanks of the proprietors were voted to the directors, for their superior management, on the motion of Mr. WHEELER, seconded by Mr. HICKSON.

Thanks were also voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

(For remainder of "Public Companies" see page 47.)

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—In the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Hume gave notice, that he should on Tuesday next move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the best means of forming and maintaining a steam communication with the West Indies, and with North and South America; and how far the present plan was capable of improvement.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION. Winchester House, London.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Friday, the 24th March inst., at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed expedient, of passing a by-law, authorising a reduction in the number of the directors of this association, pursuant to the notice given by Timothy Abraham Curtis, Esq., a proprietor, at the General Meeting held on the 5th day of March instant; a copy of which by-law is subjoined.

Dated the 6th day of March, 1840.

FORM OF PROPOSED BY-LAW.

"That, according to the 19th clause of the Deed of Settlement, which empowers the court of directors to increase the number of directors appointed by the said deed, by the addition of any number of directors not exceeding five, it is expedient that the court of directors should also have power to reduce the number of directors to any number not less than seven, if and when they shall see occasion. And it is hereby declared that it shall be lawful for a court of directors, specially summoned for the purpose, and of which twenty days' notice shall have been given by letter to each of the directors, stating the objects of the meeting, to resolve to decrease the number of directors to any number not less than seven, and thereupon, and therefrom, no vacancy occurring in the court of directors by the death, retirement, disqualification, or removal of any director or directors for any cause (except the vacancies occurring annually under section 10 of the deed) shall be filled up till the whole number of directors shall be reduced to the number so resolved upon. And it shall be lawful for the court of directors again to increase the number of directors, and so from time to time as they shall see occasion, provided that every resolution to alter the number of directors shall be communicated to the next general meeting of proprietors of the company, and the same may be annulled by the majority of votes of the proprietors."

NORTH WHEAL KITTY MINE, St. Agnes, Cornwall.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will take place at the Petterville Inn, St. Agnes, on Monday, the 10th instant, at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of entering into resolutions for working effectually the above mine. Any shareholder holding shares, and having paid up his cost, will be considered a shareholder in the present undertaking, provided he or they attend this meeting, and agree to the rules and regulations there and then laid down.—North Wheal Kitty Mine, March 2.

WHEAL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be held at the offices of the company, on Monday, the 23d day of March, at Twelve o'clock precisely—not Twelve for One.

Offices, 27, New Broad-street, March 4.

GEORGE MORGAN, Sec.

WHEAL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company is convened by the board of directors, to be held at the offices, 27, New Broad-street, on Monday, the 23d of March, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering the propriety or otherwise of altering or amending the rules and regulations under which the company is constituted, more particularly with reference to the clause providing for the holders of 3000 shares being necessary to be present, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting, to be held for the dissolution of the company, and, if so, determining then to reduce such number accordingly; and also to consider and determine on the propriety or otherwise of dissolving the company, and dividing the assets amongst the shareholders, in proportion to the several shares held by them, and taking such further measures relating thereto as may appear advisable.

27, New Broad-street, March 4.

GEORGE MORGAN, Sec.

CALLS.

ST. HILARY COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the directors have THIS DAY come to the following RESOLUTION:—"That the call of Five Shillings per share, which became due on the 27th January last, be received until Monday, the 26th March, and that all shares on which the said call shall not be paid on or before that day, be FORFEITED."—N. B. All shares on which the preceding calls have not been paid, are absolutely forfeited.

15, Great St. Helen's, March 2.

WHEAL WALLIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the directors of the above Mine have this day made a CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per share, to be paid into the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, on or before the 26th day of March. The Secretary is empowered to endorse the scrips, on production of the bankers' receipt.

By order of the directors,

HENRY CARR, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

ALLIANCE GAS COMPANY.—The directors hereby give notice, that the DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended the 31st December last, will be payable at the offices of the company, No. 39, Finsbury-circus, London, on Wednesday, the 11th day of March next, and every following day, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock.

London, Feb. 28.

By order of the board,

ARTHUR SPEAR.

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK.—The directors do hereby give notice, that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, on the capital stock of the company to the 31st December, 1839, will be paid (out of the net profits) on and after the 11th of March next, at the Head Office of the Bank, in Liverpool, and at the respective Branches.—No transfer of shares can be made between the 22d of February and the said 11th of March, as the books must be shut during that period.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

By order of the board,

THOMAS A. CORLETT, General Manager.

Each proprietor will be expected, on applying for his dividend, to produce (if required) his certificate of shares.

SOUTH TOWAN, ROSE ANN, AND WHEAL LYDIA CONSOLIDATED MINES. in the parishes of St. Agnes and Blogan, in the county of Cornwall.—The holders of scrip shares issued by Messrs. HEWES and MUGGERIDGE, in one-fourth part of these mines, No. 431 to 501, both inclusive (being 512 shares), are requested forthwith to send the NUMBERS and AMOUNT of SHARES they respectively claim, either to William Kite, Purser, or James White, Manager of the said mines.—Dated March 2.

Address:—"Mr. William Kite, or Captain James White, South Wheal Towan, Redruth."

N. B.—Anonymous communications, whether through newspapers or otherwise, will not be answered. Parties who can establish their claim as having a *bona fide* interest in the above mines, on giving their names and addresses, will receive the information to which they are entitled, when payment of their costs to the pursuer will accelerate the liquidation of the existing debts and incumbrances on these mines.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUSE. FOR BLASTING ROCKS IN MINES, QUARRIES, AND FOR SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.—This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonies to its usefulness with which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the Kingdom, they select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c.:

"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuse; and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this."

Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Exmouth, Cornwall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONMOUTHSHIRE MERLIN.

Tredregar Iron Works, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

STEAM COALS.—Sir,—With reference to an advertisement which appeared in your last paper, and has appeared in many other provincial papers, and which no doubt is calculated, if not cunningly intended, to mislead the public; and in order to guard the public against the misrepresentation such advertisement contains, I deem it right to make it known to the consumers of Steam Coals, that the Tredregar Coal Company are the only shippers of coals at the port of Newport, who have ever supplied the Great Western Steamship with the coal which has so successfully propelled the Great Western steamship with the coal shipped by the Tredregar Coal Company, and proved to be so superior to all other coals for steam-ship purposes, and the produce of a certain vein which is worked by the Tredregar Coal Company only, and is not worked, or the produce thereof shipped by any other company or individual at the port of Newport. Other parties may attempt, by unfair means, to supersede the use of the Tredregar Company's coals, but they will find that the public are not to be misled by misstatements. The powerful propelling qualities of the Tredregar Company's coals have been fairly tested, and it has been admitted by those who have used them for steam-ship purposes that they cannot be equalled. The great demand for them is the best proof that every sort has been forced to yield to the vast superiority of the Tredregar coals.

The subjoined letter from the managing director of the Great Western Steamship Company is well calculated to satisfy the public of the imposition which has been attempted to be practised.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A FRIEND TO FAIR DEALING.

(COPY.)

"Great Western Steamship Company's Office, Bristol, Feb. 12, 1840.

"Messrs Thomas Webb and Son, Agents to the Tredregar Coal Company.

"GENTLEMEN,—I readily comply with your request in stating that the coal used on board the Great Western steamship is that from the Tredregar coals, which we have found to be in all respects superior to any other we have used, and that we have never purchased from any other coal company in Newport.—The advertisement you have drawn my attention to in the 'Monmouthshire Merlin,' respecting Newport coal, contains an extract I rather think from a letter of my own (or words as near as may be similar), which I applied to the Tredregar coals only, in answer to information asked of me as to its quality.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHRISTOPHER CLAXTON,

Managing director of the Great Western Steamship Co."

Just published, in folio 8vo., closely printed, with 44 Woodcuts, and a coloured Geological Map of the British Islands, price 4s. 6d.

A MANUAL OF GEOLOGY; with a Glossary and Index. By WILLIAM MACGILLIVRAY, M.A., F.R.S.E., &c. &c. This treatise is intended to convey, in a systematic manner, and in a condensed form, as much knowledge of the more important facts and phenomena, and of the theories elicited from them, as will suffice for general instruction; and to render it suitable for a class-book, a series of recapitulatory questions have been appended to each chapter.

Scott, Webster, and Geary, Charterhouse-square.

This day, in 4to., price One Shilling, with steel plate and wood cuts, No. II. of **THE SURVEYOR, ENGINEER, AND ARCHITECT.** containing—Physical Sciences and Engineering Arts—The Maidenhead Bridge—Artificial Reservoirs—Royal Exchange Competition—Captain Basil Hall on Light-houses—Institution of Civil Engineers, &c. &c. No. I. contains—Preliminary Address—Reform Club-house—Tunnel through the Alps—Coal-fields of Belgium, &c. &c. ROBERT MUDIE, Literary Conductor.

"Promises to rank among the most valuable periodicals of the day."—*Atlas.*

London: Grattan and Gilbert, 51, Paternoster-row.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES.

IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOURL.
Royal Geographical	21, Regent-street	Monday	9 P.M.
Royal Medical and Chir.	53, Berners-street	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Civil Engineers	25, Great George-street	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Society of Arts	Adelphi	Wednesday	7 P.M.
Geological	Somerset House	Wednesday	8 P.M.
Royal Institution	Finsbury-circus	Wednesday	7 P.M.
Medico-Botanical	32, Backville-street	Wednesday	8 P.M.
R.I. Society of Literature	St. Martin's-place	Thursday	4 P.M.
Royal	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Antiquaries	Somerset House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Zoological	28, Leicester-square	Thursday	8 P.M.
Scientific Society	Charlotte-st. Bloomsbury	Thursday	7 P.M.
Royal Institution	Albemarle-street	Friday	8 P.M.
Royal Astronomical	Somerset House	Friday	8 P.M.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.

Brymbo Iron and Coal Company	64, Waterloo-place	March 8	1.
Great Wheal Charlotte Mining Assn.	George and Vulture Tavern	9	1.
London Commercial Sale-rooms	Mincing-lane	9	12.
British Waterprooing Company	432, West Strand	12	1.
Grand Collier Dock Company	28, Fenchurch-street	12	1.
Van Dieman's Land Company	55, Old Broad-street	16	12.
North Wheal Kitty Mine	Petterville Inn, St. Agnes	14	12.
Rio Doce Company	19, Bishopsgate-street-within	16	12.
Hennock and Christowe Mining Co.	On the Mine	19	12.
Wheal Sisters Mining Company	37, New Broad-street	23	12.
British Gas Light Company	11, George-yard, Lombard-st.	25	1.
Equitable Gas-Light Company	21, John-street, Adelphi	25	12.
Comp. for Working Mines in Scotland	Sun Fire-office	April 2	12.

CALLS.

Southampton Docks Company	St. March 7	Williams, Deacon, and Co.
Midland Counties Railway	101	Glyn, Hallifax, and Co.
Durham County Coal Company	24	Williams, Deacon, and Co.
North Midland Railway	21	George-st., Mansion-house.
Wheal Wallis Mining Company	28	Manchester & L'pool Dist. Bank.
Cornwall Great United Mines	14	Masterman and Co.
Wheal Cawfion and Coal Co.	101	Union Bank, Moorgate-st.
Cambrian Iron and Steel Co.	24	London Joint-Stock Bank.
Gen. Reversionary & Investment	101	Drummonds.

DIVIDENDS.

Ship-owners' Towing Company	5s. 6d.	102, Leadenhall-street.
North and South Wales Bank	7 per cent.	Bank and branches.
General Steam Navigation Company	7	69, Lombard-street.
Wicklow Copper Company	7 1/2 per cent.	72, Tokenhouse-yard.
Alliance Gas Company	7 1/2 per cent.	Finsbury-circus.

WEEKLY RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

[Length of Line, 112 1/2 miles.]

The gross amount for conveyance of passengers, parcels, carriages, horses, and mails, for the week ending the 29th February	£8,557 10 9
For merchandise for the same time	1,946 14 9
Cattle	17 6 8
Total	£10,521 10 6

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

[Length of Line opened, 31 1/2 miles.]

Passengers for the week ending 4th March	£2036 15 7
Parcels and merchandise	321 9 4
Total returns for the week	£2357 17 11

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

[Length of Line opened, 38 1/2 miles.]

Total receipts for passengers, parcels, &c., on this line for the week ending March 1	£2075 3s. 4d.
---	---------------

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

[Length of Line opened (to Romford) 10 1/2 miles.]

Passengers to February 23	195,886
Ditto, for the week ending March 1	4,165
Total passengers	200,051

LONDON AND GREENWICH.

[Length of Line, 3 1/2 miles.]

Week ending 5th March	£887 9s. 11d.
-----------------------	---------------

Week ending 5th March

£462 7s. 10d.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WEST TREASURY MINES.—We should be happy to insert "Subscriber's" letter, dated Deal, but really so little interest exists as to the fate of the "Tommy Scrips," the projector and managing director of which is, we believe, now *est* *inveniens*, that we should only occupy space which may be filled with other, and more interesting matter. Mr. Musgrave, and his fallacious reports, are well known to us. We leave him to answer for himself.

We congratulate "Glen" on the return of the "eighth." We may have occasion to write by post.

We were not aware of the circumstance referred to in "M. E.'s" letter, which has been forwarded.

MINING INTEREST.—"S. S." is informed that his subscription has been received, and should have been acknowledged before this, but for our intention of again publishing the entire list, for which we hope to find room in our next.

"S. G. C." we shall at all times be happy to hear from.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

"J. C. R." is not forgotten.

justice to give insertion to the arguments or observations of all parties; and as the letter of "R. W." contains many statistical details connected with mining (which must be perused with interest by all embarked in mining operations), we purpose next week giving a Supplement, so as to afford space to this article, which is by far at too great a length to be inserted in our columns without such sacrifice on our part. This we readily make, considering the subject to be one of much interest and importance. Upon the appearance of our correspondent's letter, we may have more to say on the points at issue.

The subject of the monopoly of the sulphur trade has at last assumed a definite shape, in being brought under the notice of Parliament; and the reply on the part of the Government induces us to hope that remedial measures are about being adopted, and that no longer will a course be permitted to be pursued which is admitted to be in direct contravention of the treaty which bears the date of 1816. The publicity given to the facts of the case—the importunate applications on the part of the mercantile and manufacturing interests to Government—and the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, have forced the subject on the consideration of Ministers, who appear to have been lukewarm, if not utterly regardless of the interests of those who, by the commercial treaty in existence, and acknowledged to be in force, they were bound to protect. The matter has now, however, been legitimately brought forward, and it must be satisfactory to those embarked in the sulphur trade to know whatever supineness may have been manifested up to the present time, that such will no longer be the case, the Ministry being forced to do an act of tardy justice, which reflects discredit on them for ever allowing the necessity to exist. We have on several occasions referred to the subject, and in our last Number was inserted the first part of a communication from a gentleman, who appears to have a perfect knowledge of the points at issue and the position of all parties, and whose statistical tables, illustrative of his arguments and deductions, will be found to be highly valuable. This paper will be concluded in our next, until which period it was not our intention further to remark on the subject, but the proceedings in the House of Lords this week have rendered it necessary that, in noticing the principal features of the discussion, we should advert on the system, and the injury inflicted on the British merchant.

On reference to the debate—for a lengthened report of which we regret we have not space—it will be seen that Lord LYNDRHURST evinced an intimate knowledge of those details into which he entered when treating on the injury sustained by this country from the unjust monopoly which had been created, and which so improperly had been allowed to continue after the attention of Government had been directed to the subject. The reply of Lord MELBOURNE appears to us to be most impotent, while we may express our hope that other branches connected with our commercial interests are better protected than has been the case in this instance. For the information of the majority of our readers, who may be supposed to possess less knowledge of the subject than those directly interested in the question, we purpose next week submitting an abstract of the paper to which we have referred, as also the proceedings in Parliament, which will, we think, put them in full possession of the subject, at the same time that it exposes the iniquity of the Sicilian Government, and the apathy of our own.

We feel it our duty to direct attention to a letter with reference to the "English Mining Association," inserted in our columns of to-day. We have not space to dilate upon it. The main features are the payment of dividends out of capital, and thereby creating an artificial value to the shares; the extraordinary expenses of management, law charges, &c.; and, further, one of the directors having acted and received his fees of office without qualification. We must, however, refer to the letter of our Correspondent, for we have not space for comment.

It will be seen by the reports that meetings of several companies have taken place since our last, the space occupied by which precludes the insertion of much valuable matter, which is thereby necessarily deferred until our next, when we purpose giving a Supplement, and thus affording an additional proof, not only of the importance attached to the Journal from the contributions of correspondents, which have of late occupied so much space, but of the desire on our part to manifest our acknowledgments for favours received, and the increasing support, of which it is our pride to boast, by giving to our readers, in addition to the gratuitous Supplement of the MINING REVIEW (which monthly accompanies the Journal), an additional Supplement without extra charge. We are, for ourselves, well pleased with the support of our subscribers; and if they are only as well pleased with us, we will write off the account, at the same time that we hope it will not for many years to come be considered as closed.

The meetings during the past week include, amongst those nearest our domicile, that of the "Thames Tunnel." We take an interest in this undertaking, inasmuch that we consider it assumes a national character, and one of which Englishmen may be proud, as an instance of enterprise and talent which we believe is in this, as in many other cases we might quote, confined to this country. With reference to the progress made, we may observe, that the Tunnel was commenced nearly fifteen years ago; and, including the amounts advanced by the Government, the amount expended does not exceed 365,000*l.*, while the additional capital required is about 135,000*l.*—making in all 500,000*l.*

We now proceed to note the proceedings of the "London and Westminster Bank." This cannot be deemed otherwise than highly satisfactory; the net profits for the past year are given at 45,098l. 3s. 0d., and the amount of the unappropriated profits remaining in hand, after the payment of interest, expenses of management, &c., being 33,100l. 11s. 1d.; the dividend of 3½ per cent. on the six months was declared, and it appeared, from the conversation which arose, that the profits on the paid-up capital had increased within the past two years 33 per cent., now yielding 8 per cent., with every prospect of increase. The report of the "North Midland Railway Company" will perhaps best explain itself. For the proceedings of the "Sheffield and Manchester Railway," as well as that of the "Derby Junction," we must refer our readers to the reports of those several undertakings. We had nearly omitted noticing the proceedings of the "Imperial Brazilian Mining Company" and the "West Cork Mining Company;" at the former the election of directors was the only question before the proprietors; at the latter a conversation took place on subject of the law proceedings, to which there appears no end; and it was suggested that the money would be better employed in working the mines than retaining counsel. We think so too.

The entire of the reports will be read with interest, and we are gratified in being able to afford to our readers so varied a series of reports of "Public Companies."

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY MORNING.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 92½
Annuities for 30 years, 13½
1861, 132

Exchequer Bills, 12 7 pm.
3 per Cent. Consols for Acct., 91½
3 per Cent. Consols Ann., 92½

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Portuguese, New, 5 per Cents, 34½
Ditto 5 ditto, 25½
Mexican 5 per Cent. Cons., 1837, 20½
Ditto Deferred, 9
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 78

Dutch 2½ per Cent., 58½
5 per Cent., 101 100½
Spanish Bonds, 5 per Cent., 29½
Ditto Passive, 78½
Ditto Deferred, 14½

SHARES.

Bolivar, Scrip, 14
United Mexican, New Scrip, 64
Alten, 10
Bolanos Scrip, 40
British Iron, 4½
London & Brighton Railway, 152½
Great Western, 64½
New ditto, 304
London & Birmingham, 153½
Ditto New Shares, 43½
North Midland, 89½
Ditto, New, 164½

Eastern Counties, 82
London and Greenwich, 92
Midland Counties, 74
Northern and Eastern, 125½
Birmingham and Derby, 66½
Birmingham and Gloucester, 54½
Great North of England, 29
Australasia Bank, New, 30
London & Westminster, 242½
Union Bank of London, 54½
Union Bank of Australia, 23½
Colonial, 32½

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

POOL, MARCH 5.—Average standard, 1144. 14s.—Average produce, 77.—Average price, 5l. 11s. 6d.—Quantity of ore, 4400.—Quantity of fine copper, 319 tons 0 cwt.—Amount of money, 24,497l. 17s. 6d.—Average standard of last sale, 1144. 1s.—Produce, 74.

LONDON, MARCH 6.—Tin remains the same. Copper is very scarce in London, but for arrival the market is not so strong as it was. Although spelter has been down at 20l., the market remains unaltered at 20l. 10s. sellers. In other metals no alteration.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PRICES OF METALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The letter of "A Subscriber," in your last *Mining Journal*, asserts the incorrectness of your copper prices, as to cake and tile, of the week before, and throws a slur on "brokers' prices generally. You know best whether, as I suppose is the case, a broker supplies them. However, as their disinterested position and large operations enable them to know markets best, I give them credit for the most correct quotations, though their prices, to those not engaged in the trade, may appear wrong, and not suit the views of all. But, with reference to "A Subscriber's" remarks on prices of copper, whatever may have been agreed on by the smelters on the 15th January, he may be supplied "in the open market" with cake copper at 98l., and tile at 97l. (this last being very scarce, and even doubtful of supply), with more discount than he names—2 per cent. for cash. The East India Company's contract price may have been 101l., but a combination of the trade is sometimes possible at a fixed moment of contract.

It would have been more delicate in "A Subscriber" to have written you for explanation before he commented on a body of men who are relied on for correctness of quotations, and through whom nine-tenths of the business for export is transacted by the leading merchants, who depend, to some extent, on them for protection against the vendors, whether manufacturers, smelters, or dealers. During the period "A Subscriber" reverts to, cake copper might be had at 98l., with more discount than he names—I shall not say how much lower, for I consider, if your authority for prices gives you the market ones, he does his duty in protecting the dealers, by giving higher prices than occasional bargains or real business even. Nominal "market prices" are all you can expect without injuring trade and individuals.

I think if your subscribers generally, and not "A Subscriber" in particular, refer to your weekly prices, the body of various interests must admit just quotations for large quantities, sufficient to guide the large and small buyers, and not injure the dealers or agents.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LONDON, MARCH 2. A. B.
P. S.—I think, if you were ever to look at the "Prices Current," &c., and see the rubbish published there, supplied by the dealers, you would be able to say justly, your *Journal*, in that branch it is devoted to—metals—may challenge competition for correctness; and, with the views I entertain, even the dealers cannot quarrel with it, though they had rather supply you with prices themselves.

[We thank "A. B." for his communication, which so nearly conveys the explanation which we should afford, after having consulted the party who furnishes us with our weekly prices, that we have but little to add on the subject. We are perfectly aware, as must be "A Subscriber," that a line is to be drawn between the prices rendered as market prices and those at which business is done under peculiar circumstances. We can well understand that in metals, as with shares, a price is assumed at which business can be done, but if from want of capital the smelter is compelled to sell, he is willing to take less than the market price, and, indeed, in this, as in all cases of a similar nature, there will always be different prices in the market; in the copper trade, during the late panic, it was notorious in one or two instances we could cite, while those possessing capital, and who could hold stock, are now fairly reaping the benefit arising out of the improved standard. The same remark applies to the "iron trade," and, indeed, we believe to every branch of our manufactures. We have instituted the most rigid inquiries as to the correctness of our prices, and being satisfied with them ourselves, we can only hope they will be satisfactory to the majority of our readers, as, in the price of shares we cannot be expected to please every body—the buyer and the seller have two different prices, and equally different views of the subject. Our object is to steer clear of all parties, and endeavour to do the fair thing.—Ed. M. J.]

PROFITS OF COPPER SMELTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—It is obviously inconsistent, alike with the objects and the interests of the *Mining Journal*, that the attention of your readers or correspondents should be diverted from the consideration of any important subject which may be discussed in your columns, either by the temper or the tactics of any of the parties engaged in the investigation. For this reason I shall not notice the good-humoured railery of "A Miner," in his letter of the 27th ult., occasioned by (certainly not in answer to) mine of the 17th ult.; neither shall I comment upon the jealousy and distrust with which he views the "new comer" into the field of controversy, although, I confess, that it strongly reminds me of the shyness evinced by a group of children towards a new acquaintance, or playfellow, on his first appearance among them. I shall also suppress a hearty laugh at "A Miner's" extreme irritability and feverish excitement at the bare notion that it was just within the bounds of possibility that some, even of his subscriptions, might be included among those which "I considered unworthy of a place in your excellent *Journal*." Had "A Miner" been

able to peruse my letter with greater calmness and composure, he would have perceived, that instead of "working a vein of my own" (which, by the way, he seems to consider nothing better than a "cross-course"), that which I stated as "the main point at issue," is identical with what he calls the "money question." In truth, it appeared to me that "A Miner's" "debtor and creditor account," upon which he evidently prides himself so much, remained unanswered, simply because many of his statements were of too general a character, and I hoped that, as "R. W." had stated some sources of the smelters' profit, upon a single ton of ore, he would not be disinclined to afford the whole of the information sought for, in the form in which I asked it, even though he might decline controverting the figures and table of "A Miner." As, however, "A Miner" does not appear to have clearly understood the object of my letter, you will oblige me, by permission, to recapitulate the principal portion of it in as few words as possible.

In my letter, then, of the 17th ult., I called your attention to two facts, 1st, That poor copper ores were sold at 29l. per ton above the price of manufactured copper. 2d, That rich copper ores were, at the same time, selling lower than the price of manufactured copper. These facts led me to make two inquiries.

1st. What are the perquisites allowed by the miner to the smelter, or what are the profits realised by the latter in smelting the poorer ores, which enabled him, in the first instance, to give 29l. per ton more for the copper ore than he could obtain for the copper contained in that ore, after its extraction and manufacture into cake?

2d. How are those perquisites, or profits, so diminished in the purchase of rich ore, that the smelter cannot afford to give for it a price even as high as that of manufactured copper?

"R. W." has already stated three sources of the smelters' profits, viz.: 1st. The amount of returning charges, which he states at 2l. 15s. per ton, allowed to the smelter, while the actual expense incurred by him does not exceed 1l. 10s., leaving, therefore, under this head, a profit of 1l. 5s. per ton.

2d. The delivery of 21 cwt. for every ton of ore purchased by the smelter.

3d. The advantage arising from the assayed "produce" having reference to pure copper, while cake copper is admitted by "R. W." to contain 4 per cent. of alloy.

These sources of profit are all, strictly speaking, perquisites allowed to the smelter at the cost of the miner; but, though considerable, they are, of themselves, wholly insufficient to account for the difference in price, which I have pointed out above, and I am sure that a candid straight forward answer to my two questions will be as useful to "A Miner" himself as they will be acceptable to many other of your readers, including

Camberwell, March 3.

G. G.

[We are pleased to find that "G. G." has returned to the charge, and shall await "A Miner's" reply. The controversy which has been carried on has elicited much useful information, and in the end must either bring home conviction to the miner that he is unfairly dealt by, and that he must protect himself, or it must satisfy him that the smelter only realises a fair profit to repay him for the large capital embarked, and the risk incurred.—We have a terrible long letter from "R. W.," which, alone from its statistical matter, is valuable, and which will appear next week.—Ed. M. J.]

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I perceive in your *Journal* of last Saturday, a letter signed "A Farmer," wishing to know the prospects of the Tretoil mine, and the respectability of its directors. I am, Sir, a holder of shares likewise in that mine, and feel fully justified in believing, from all the reports and accounts I have heard, that it has proved itself a first-rate and profitable mine. With respect to the respectability of its direction, that I must leave to other adventurers to inform you of, but I think it might be much altered for the better. The direction is composed of five gentlemen, viz.—a Mr. Heppel, who, I believe, to be a highly respectable common councilman of the city; the Rev. J. Knapp, a clergyman, who, perhaps, might be much better employed; a Mr. Mount, who, I understand, has made a great deal of money by mining speculations—it is to be hoped he will make a little for the present company—and two other gentlemen, introduced into the direction by Mr. Mount; but as I do not know any thing of them, I shall not trouble you with their names. I do think such a valuable mine should be fairly represented, which I cannot conceive at present to be the case, for the *trio juncta in uno* must outweigh the other two, consequently, the mine has but one director. I think the shareholders would do well to look to this, and, in due time, I am persuaded they will reap the reward of their adventure. I may have something further to say on the subject, but you will, perhaps, make inquiries, and give the shareholders the benefit of the information you acquire, which may render it unnecessary for me further to trespass on your columns.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March 6.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[We have, in addition to the above letter, received other communications, which we deem unnecessary to insert. We had inquired as to the direction, as promised "A Farmer," and, so far as our correspondent goes, believe him to be perfectly correct. Mr. Heppel, who is well known in the vicinity of the Mansion-house and Bank, we believe to be highly respectable. The Rev. Mr. Knapp, we agree with our correspondent, might be better engaged. What knowledge can a clergyman have of mining affairs; we should have thought that his connexion with Joseph Pike, of West Cork society, and his other directorships, with the remarks which they have given rise to, should have shamed him from again putting himself before the public. We may say something more than a note affords us the opportunity of doing. Mr. Mount was, we believe, the original proprietor, or one largely interested. No doubt, therefore, that he has, by his nomination, an uncontrolled power. As regards the other two directors, the names of whom our "Subscriber" appears to be too delicate to mention—we find the one to be a Mr. Wilkinson, and the other a Mr. Simpson, who were, we believe, well known on, or near, the Royal Exchange, before that edifice was destroyed, but who, we understand, may be heard of at John's Coffee-house. For ourselves, we must say we like to see men not only of probity, but property, in the direction, not mixed up with the market, and whose interest in the undertaking is such as to ensure their attention to the affairs of the company. It may be so in this case—however, that is for the shareholders to inquire.—Ed. M. J.]

ENGLISH MINING ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The shareholders in this undertaking ought to be greatly obliged for the very able exposition of its affairs, and the very lucid statement of the accounts which appeared in a late Number of your *Journal*. I must confess, that having full confidence in the direction, I did not trouble myself by attending any meetings, until your *Journal* was kindly forwarded me by a friend; and as I had every reason to believe that the abstract you had drawn out was perfectly consonant with facts—and which, on examination with the accounts of the company forwarded me from the office, I found to be the case—I made a point of attending the subsequent meetings, and taking a further interest in the concern than that of a sleeping partner. In your last Number you gave a report of the proceedings at the meeting held on the 26th ult., which, so far as it goes, is a fair outline; but as it appears to me that you were not present, or that your informant has not given you all particulars, allow me to add, as further information, one or two little matters, which certainly created a slight interest at the meeting.

In the first place, Mr. Duncan Campbell, a gentleman who, I understand, was connected with the British Tin, St. Hilary, and other scrip concerns, and who is a director in our company, and has enjoyed the sweets of office in receiving his annual stipend, was not qualified for a seat in the direction, not having a sufficient number of shares for that purpose; and, therefore, to say nothing of the money paid him, a question arises, which to me, under circumstances, appears a very important one—viz., whether the acts of the board at which he was present were legal, inasmuch that the board was not legally constituted? Another point was the bill of our solicitor and clerk or secretary (for Mr. Bourdillon fills both offices, a gentleman for whom I have a high respect in his professional character); and it was stated most distinctly in the room that a considerable sum, say 1000l., which was refused by Mr. B., ought to be thrown off, and which might possibly be the case if the bill was subjected to being taxed.

When it is considered that up to April, 1839, no less a sum than 7821l. 9s. 11d. had been incurred for law charges generally, and that a further sum, since that period, is due, in addition to the salary paid Mr. Bour-

dillon as clerk of the company, from which he must have received some 1300l. to 2000l., I think you will agree with me, there is a chance in favour of the shareholder. I may further observe, that in addition to our lawyer's bill, we have a charge for *short-hand writers' notes* of upwards of 800l., and between 300l. and 400l. for feasting. Really, Mr. Editor, one would think the board was composed of churchwardens. In conclusion, I may observe, that the clerk and solicitor of the company (Mr. Bourdillon) and the directors wished to make it appear that the meeting was illegal, in consequence of the last call being paid by only nineteen shareholders—twenty being requisite to form a meeting under the deed of settlement. By the circular which I have this day received, and which I enclose for your information, you will observe it was the opinion of the meeting that the two last calls were illegal, and consequently the objection of the worthy directors, and the solicitor and clerk of the company, were of no weight.

I should add, that it appeared by the report that the dividends had been paid out of the capital, and thus the shares were raised to an artificial price, at which it is just possible Mr. Duncan Campbell might have realised on his shares (being in the secret), and thus became disqualified. I presume there is some redress; but I have, I am afraid, already occupied too much space in your columns on a subject which, doubtless, will be treated by able hands than

Your most obedient servant,

AN ADVENTURER OF 1832.

[We are obliged to our correspondent, who will find, on reference to our report, that we did not profess to give it fully, although we could vouch for its accuracy. We are not at all surprised at the information his letter affords, but we must say that we are so at the torpidity of the shareholders, who, as sleeping partners, appear to be only aroused from their dream at the last moment, which, however, we hope is not too late to repair any injury which may have been sustained. The circular to which our correspondent refers gives the substance of the resolutions passed at the meeting, from which we gather that counsel's opinion is to be taken. If it be true that dividends have been paid out of capital, and the prices of the shares artificially raised, may not another question arise? There are, we believe, more than one description of courts of law; and we think, in all these matters, the shortest cut is the better way.—Ed. M. J.]

CORNUBIAN MINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I am happy to tell you that, at our meeting, held here on the 2d inst., a resolution was passed, to the effect, that the mine be hereafter worked on the cost-book system, and that an immediate call be made, to enable the directors to pay off all liabilities, and work the mine with spirit. The resolutions were passed by a large majority, and, I am sure, you will hail with pleasure, even at this late hour, the good sense manifested by the adventurers. A change in the mining captains, and other agents at the mine, will take place on Saturday. I write this in haste for post, but shall be happy at all times to afford you information. You are, of course, aware that our monthly cost, for some time past, has been about 550l.—the produce being about the same. We expect to increase our number of workmen threefold, without incurring extra cost, so that we may now look for profits.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Desport, March 4.

R. M.

[Our correspondent confirms the information gathered from other sources, for which we refer to our "Mining Correspondence." We believe this is not the only concern which requires "weeding."—Qy. Who are the new agents?—Ed. M. J.]

BALLYSIMON MARBLE AND STONE QUARRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—On perusing the pages of your valuable *Journal* of this day, I perceive you state your intention of noticing "the several new projects which may be brought forward, and to which public attention is directed, through the medium of the press or otherwise." &c. Permit me to observe, that, being the proprietor of the Ballysimon Quarries, near the city of Limerick, in allusion to which a letter appeared in your impression of to-day, from the pen of your correspondent, Mr. J. S. Stevens, I avail myself of your permission, to state that a company is now being formed for the purpose of introducing my marbles, as a building material, into the London market, at as low a price as Portland Bath stone or granite has heretofore been sold for. Not only will the operations of the company include the supplying the metropolis with marble as a building material, but also converting it into lime, which is as far superior to the different sorts of that material now in use, as is marble to the stones now used. While on this subject, allow me to call public attention to a correspondence between your humble servant, Lord Duncannon, and others,* relating to the superiority my marble possesses as a fit and proper building material for the intended New Houses of Parliament.

It is now a matter of record, that I tendered the free use of my marble quarries to her Majesty's Government for the above national purpose, but, owing to a misconception on the part of the architect, Mr. Barry, the marble was passed over for a dolomite, from the neighbourhood of Bolsover (near Chesterfield). Mr. Barry was under the impression that my marble bore a "sombre" aspect, and was difficult to work. Now, the direct contrary is the fact. The marble bleaches on exposure to the atmosphere, and if any of your scientific readers will take the trouble of inspecting a model of the Waltham pillar, near St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Gardens, he will see it is a material nearly as light in colour as is the marble arch of Buckingham Palace; and, as to expense of workmanship, can be manufactured at less than half what it will cost to convert granite into a building material, and, by machinery, can be sawed as cheap as Bath stone.

I need not here enter into the question of "dry rot," as caused by using a porous stone for building purposes. The letter of Mr. Stevens, above alluded to, sets that question at rest; but, in order to satisfy the most sceptical on the subject, I beg to enclose the copy of a letter from that eminent scientific character, Sir Anthony Carlisle, F.R.S., showing the causes of "rot" in timber, when coming in contact with alternate wet and dry. I presume, Sir, the British public will not suffer one of the most important and expensive buildings of the age in which we live, to go down to posterity as a monument of the "gullibility" of their ancestors. The marble I offered to the country is an everlasting material—one that will improve by age; whereas, Bolsover stone will, after the lapse of a very few years, wear the same filthy appearance as St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street, now presents. It cannot be denied, that a porous stone is incapable of resisting the destructive influence of a London atmosphere—every one of our public edifices is, alas! a glaring proof of this fact.

In conclusion, allow me to state, that, as yet, no building material has made its appearance in any one edifice in London, whether old or new—witness the National Gallery, College of Surgeons, &c.—calculated to withstand our smoky atmosphere. In the next Number of the "Surveyor, Engineer, and Architect's *Journal*," a full and entire refutation of the statements put forward by ignorant parties, in relation to the correspondence published by order of the House of Lords, shall make its appearance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

M. J. STAUNTON.

* See the "Surveyor, Engineer, and Architect's *Journal*," of this month, p. 9.

[Do we understand our correspondent that he offered the "free use of the quarries to her Majesty's government?" because, if so, we must say, with evidence such as Mr. M. J. Staunton puts forth—and we assume his assertions to be facts—we think considerable blame is to be attached to Mr. Barry, or some other quarter. We should have thought it sufficient that Ballysimon was in Ireland to have interested government in duly considering the subject ere they determined on giving a preference—the employment of the peasantry of Ireland, and the boast that the Houses of Parliament were constructed of Irish marble, might have been a happy accompaniment to the fact, as we believe that of the roof of Westminster Hall being formed of Irish oak—thus cementing the Union, and giving proof to Ireland that England is not only her best friend, but one able to support her.—Ed. M. J.]

COAL MINES, NEAR BALLYCASTLE, IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Upon my return to town my attention was directed to a letter, published in the *Mining Journal* of the 22d ult., signed "P. Leacock," relative to these collieries. I lost no time in sending him my reply, and will await his answer, before I take further notice of the production, except to express my desire that the subject should be fully and fairly discussed. These form only a portion of the collieries which at present engage my attention in the north of Ireland, and, as such persons who may have a claim in the several undertakings, may be informed on all these matters, and see the sections, reports, and samples at my office,

The CHAIRMAN adverted to the many difficulties which had impeded the successful prosecution of the Thames Tunnel in former years, but the difficulties

for, and he felt confident the proprietors also, having full confidence in the ability of the engineer, Mr. Brunel, had expected to witness the works being brought to a favourable conclusion. The directors having years since stuck their colours to the mast, had, in times of adversity, inclined to the hope that all the difficulties that had impeded the works would be overcome. It was, therefore, with much satisfaction that the directors met the proprietors on the present occasion. The expenditure incurred in this gigantic undertaking had been much less than was generally reported. The tunnel was commenced very nearly fifteen years ago, and, including the amounts advanced by the Government, the total amount expended was 363,000l. When it was recollected that the cost of Waterloo-bridge was from 1,000,000l. to 1,500,000l., the proprietors would be gratified to hear that the tunnel under the Thames would be completed for less than 500,000l. To the patience and liberality of the proprietors must be ascribed the completion of this national work. He now asked the attention of the meeting to the report of the directors.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Charlter) read the following REPORT.

Your directors, in making their annual report, desire, in the first instance, to refer to a passage in their last statement which held out a prospect of the near termination of the hazardous portion of this important work. It was then stated that they had the gratification to meet the proprietors, after many years of anxiety and delay, with the most reasonable hope of having but one more annual meeting between the termination of all the peculiar hazards and difficulties of the undertaking, and such an advance of the works as shall bring them near to the time when their anxious trust will be discharged by the completion of this most arduous enterprise.

Your directors have the satisfaction now to announce the entire realisation of the prospect then held out during the past year. From the first week after the last annual meeting to the present time they have had the gratification to observe a steady increase in the rate of progress.

For the first fifteen weeks after that meeting, the average weekly rate was under two feet per week, whilst, during the last few weeks, the average progress has been increased to nine feet on an average weekly. With the increased rate of advance, also, the average cost per foot has been diminished, and has greatly tended to reduce the high average cost of the work per foot, whilst the excavation was carried on under the deepest part of the river.

The total progress during the year has been 245 feet, and the work is now within sixty feet of the wharf wall of Wapping.

Your directors are now negotiating for the purchase of the property on the Wapping side, in order to commence the footway descent; so soon as this shall be accomplished your directors propose to make arrangements to open and appropriate an archway of the tunnel for foot passengers, retaining the remaining one for the purpose of carrying on the works until their final completion. They have the satisfaction to report that, according to the present plan, and provided the property could be advantageously obtained, the footway descent will be placed about fifty feet nearer the wharf than it was originally proposed, by which arrangement this distance of tunnelling will be saved, as well as the earlier opening of the tunnel obtained.

Your directors continue to receive from the authorities of the corporation of London every facility they can give towards the completion of the work, and they now consider the work practically accomplished; the great and peculiar difficulties of the tunnel are daily yielding to the progress making, and they desire to congratulate the proprietors, and the public, indeed, on the approaching termination of their labours, and the great and important work entrusted to their care. They believe it will long endure to do honour to the science and skill of the engineer, and the spirit and liberality of the country. They are of opinion, also, that the tunnel fully deserves the description given of it by the Duke of Wellington, who, from the first to the last, has given it his countenance and support. The noble Duke encouraged the continuance of this undertaking at a time when it was deemed impracticable, and when necessarily his authority and the interest he took in the work was of the highest importance. In 1828, when the works were suspended, the Duke of Wellington described it as "a work, important in a commercial as well as in a military and political point of view."

Your directors would add, that not only do they consider this a just character of the work, but that, in point of economy and durability, it will be found capable of being most favourably compared with any of the great metropolitan bridges.

Statements of the receipts and expenditure of the company for the year which ended on the 31st December, 1839, with a general balance-sheet, have been prepared, and are now submitted by the directors for the information of the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN observed that to show that the public attention continued to be drawn to the works, he wished to state that in 1838 23,000 persons visited the tunnel, while last year not less than 31,000 paid for admission—being an increase of 35 per cent. The rapidity with which the tunnel had lately been advanced, would be apparent from the following facts. In 1836 there were 117 feet completed; in 1837, only 28 feet; in 1838, 80 feet; in 1839, 154 feet; and since the 1st of January last, 76 feet had been completed—being at the rate of 460 feet per annum. At present the tunnel had been completed to within sixty feet of the Wapping shore.

The SECRETARY then read the financial accounts of the company, from which it appeared that there had been raised 40,000l. in the last year from the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, that the receipts from visitors had been 1572l. 8s.

Mr. ADAMS moved the adoption of the report, and congratulated the proprietors on the near approach of the tunnel to this (the Middlesex) side of the water. To the skill of the engineer must be attributed the completion of this great work, conjointly with the liberality of the proprietors.—The report was then unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed.

A ballot for three directors took place, and Mr. W. Allen, Mr. R. W. Silvester, and Mr. D. Sutton, the retiring directors, being eligible, were re-elected. Auditors were also elected; after which

Mr. HANKEY culogised the efficient management of the board of directors, and proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors, which was most cordially responded to on the part of the proprietors.—The CHAIRMAN returned thanks, and expressed a hope that before the next annual meeting the proprietors, with the directors, would have a walk through the tunnel.

During the proceedings of the day, it was resolved to empower the directors to apply to Parliament for power to purchase property on the Middlesex side of the river, to enable them to make the approaches to the tunnel, if such steps should be necessary.—The meeting then adjourned.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL PLATE GLASS COMPANY.
A general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Friday, the 28th ult., at the works, Sutton, near St. Helen's. These extensive works are now in full operation, and the shareholders were gratified by viewing the various processes of the manufacture. Six large plates of glass were set out in a surprisingly short space of time, and, apparently, with great skill; indeed, the competition of the new and old companies seems likely to lead to considerable improvements in the production of this beautiful commodity. Upon this occasion, amongst a great number of very large plates of glass, there was shown one plate of a size that, we understand, has been rarely equalled in this or any other country; it was thirteen feet long by eight feet wide, and apparently free from imperfections.

MARYPORT AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at Aspatria, on Wednesday, the 13th ult. The reports of the directors and engineer then presented were highly gratifying to the shareholders, and by which we find that the works are progressing very favourably, and that the line is likely to be opened through the coal district early in April next. The public are beginning to be impressed with an idea that this railway is likely to be a very profitable concern to the proprietors, some of whom are taking an early opportunity of increasing their shares. Sir Wilfrid Lawson has added fifty shares to those he previously held in the company, which is a convincing proof of the good opinion entertained of the concern by that gentleman, and residing as he does upon the line, no person has a better opportunity of judging what the success of the undertaking will be.—*Whitehaven Herald.*

TAFF VALE RAILWAY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this rapidly progressive concern, was held at the Angel Inn, Cardiff, on Tuesday week, Walter Coffin, Esq., in the chair. Considerable discussion took place on some points which had excited dissatisfaction in the minds of many shareholders; but the result was perfectly harmonious, and the meeting separated under a conviction that the interests of the railway are in a good position, notwithstanding the difficulties arising out of an increased expenditure, which had become necessary on this line, as on every other important railway in the kingdom. The proprietors were unanimous in resolving to prosecute with spirit the carrying of the new Bill through Parliament, including among its provisions an increased rate of tonnage proportionate to the increased cost of the work. There is every prospect of the main road being open by the ensuing autumn, and of a satisfactory result to the proprietors, from the tolls arising out of an immense traffic upon it.—*Merthyr Guardian.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.—QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF THE WEEKLY LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, FROM DEC. 10 TO MARCH 3, INCLUSIVE:—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£16,678,000	Securities	£23,223,000
Deposits	7,996,000	Bullion	4,371,000
	£24,674,000		£27,594,000

Downing-street, March 5.

EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign ports for the week ending the 27th ult., was as follows:—Silver bars to Calcutta, 48,307 oz.; Silver coin to British West Indies, 365 oz.; Sumatra, 47,000 oz.; Gibraltar, 22,000 oz.—Gold coin to Sumatra, 1000 oz.

PRICES OF SHARES IN LIVERPOOL.—Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, 53l.; Eastern Counties, 9l. 2s. 6d.; Grand Junction, 22l. 10s.; London and Birmingham, 152l. 10s.; London and South-Western, 41l. 10s.; North Midland, new, 16l. 7s. 6d.; North Union (late Preston and Wigan), 78l.—*Corr's Liverpool Advertiser.*

COAL PIT EXPLOSION.—On Friday week, an explosion of fire-damp took place in the Garden-pit, the property of Messrs. Charlesworth, at Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds. There were fifteen individuals in the pit at the time, eight of whom were rescued alive, but seven fell victims to the sudden and unexpected event. The miners were what is termed "boring" wood—that is removing the timbers from one part of the workings to another, the coal in that part from whence the wood is removed being all got; and it is supposed that the foul air was driven into contact with the candles of the workmen, by the falling of a portion of the roof from whence the timber had been taken. Of the eight who were rescued, two are so dreadfully burnt, that their lives are despaired of.

MINE ACCIDENTS.—Charles Painter got entangled in the machinery of one of the steam-engines at the Consolidated Mines, and received severe injuries as to occasion his death.—James Odgers, while engaged at his usual work underground at East Wheel Virgin, was killed by a scale of ground falling on him.—As Richard Nankerris was about taking some working tools out of the whim kibble in Wheel Spear Mine, a stone came down the shaft, struck him on the head, and killed him on the spot.—A dreadful accident occurred to two men, while employed widening a pit shaft at Messrs. Clarke's Renishaw Colliery, by which one met his death, and the other escaped with a severe burning of his face and hands.—Fourteen men, employed at the Fleur de Lys Colliery, Monmouthshire, entered the basket for the purpose of being lowered down the pit, when the chain broke, and precipitated the whole of them a depth of thirty feet—fortunately without serious injury.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1840.

Thursd. 27	Thursd. 28	Thursd. 29	Thursd. 30	Thursd. 31	Thursd. 1	Thursd. 2	Thursd. 3	Thursd. 4	Thursd. 5	Thursd. 6	Thursd. 7	Thursd. 8	Thursd. 9	Thursd. 10	Thursd. 11	Thursd. 12	Thursd. 13	Thursd. 14	Thursd. 15	Thursd. 16	Thursd. 17	Thursd. 18	Thursd. 19	Thursd. 20	Thursd. 21	Thursd. 22	Thursd. 23	Thursd. 24	Thursd. 25	Thursd. 26	Thursd. 27	Thursd. 28	Thursd. 29	Thursd. 30	Thursd. 31
27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Wind, N.E. on the 27th ult. and two following days; on the 1st and 2d East, since N.E.

The evening of the 27th and morning of the 28th overcast; a few small flakes of snow fell about 8 a.m. on the 28th, since generally clear, except the morning of the 3d, when again a little snow fell.

Edinburgh. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

PRICES OF MATERIALS IN CORNWALL

AS SUPPLIED AT THE PRINCIPAL MINES IN THE FOLLOWING MONTHS.

9 & 10 11 & 12		9 & 10 11 & 12	
Common iron, per cwt.	10s 0d	Iron-wire, each	2s 6d
Half-inch square ditto	11 0	Iron-wire, per foot	1 6
Best tough whin chain	30 0	Board nails, per cwt.	19 6
Boiler plates	14 0	Half-board ditto, per 1000	5 0
Hoop iron	12 11 3	Match ditto	3 8
Nail rods	12 6	Half-hatch ditto	3 0
Miners' shovels	32 0	Lined oil, per gallon	3 0
Charcoal iron	14 0	Kape ditto	3 10
Gunpowder, per 100 lbs.	40 0	Birch, per foot	1 2
Leather, per lb.	9 0	Best lead, per cwt.	1 6
Coals, per ton, at quay	14 0	Sheet lead, per cwt.	24 6
Candles, per dozen lbs.	5 0	Barrow brids	11 6
Tallow, per cwt.	52 0	H 2 steel (12 lbs.)	32 0
Ropes	36 0	2s. nails	18 10
Flat ropes	37 6	Pick hils	1 6
Hemp	0 0	Shovel hils	2 6
White yarn, per lb.	0 0	White ground lead	32 0
White rope	0 0	Red lead	29 0
Brass-wire, each	3 0	Best rolled iron	0 12
Ditto machine	13 0	Blistered steel	42 0

* The figures at the top of the columns refer to months—as 11 Nov., 18 Dec., &c.

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA,

Sampled Feb. 12th, and sold at Swansea, 4th March.

Mine	Tons	Produce	Standard	Price	Mine	Tons	Produce	Standard	Price
Cobre	43	251	953	22 16	Santiago	100	182	962	15 18
ditto	60	261	962	23 6	ditto	99	181	961	15 18
ditto	51	173	953	14 17	ditto	97	181	961	15 18
ditto	60	274	964	14 12	Valparaiso	120	191	97	17 0
ditto	48	174	972	14 12	ditto	80	243	945	21 6
ditto	70	184	982	13 15	ditto	1	872	981	49 2 0
ditto	62	161	988	14 8	ditto	1	[not sampled]		
ditto	61	174	972	14 8	ditto	15	194	953	16 3 0
ditto	18	242	954	21 3	Allibies	110	11	105	9 6 0
ditto	80	23	931	19 14	ditto	73	101	1063	9 2 0
ditto	70	223	934	20 3	Chill	80	234	96	20 6 0
ditto	60	223	934	20 3	ditto	1	294	97	17 0
ditto	69	24	942	20 10	ditto	88	16	994	15 12 0
ditto	19	24	942	20 10	Cuba	114	191	961	16 18 0
ditto	23	222	944	18 10	ditto	4	241	941	21 6
					Huime Slag	33	43	119	3 2 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	763	£1335 1 6	Chill	169	£3066 4 0
Santiago	296	£495 8 0	Cuba	114	£2011 2 0
Valparaiso	120	£387 19 6	Huime Slag	33	£102 6 0
Allibies	185	£165 6 0			

Copper ores for sale March 25.—Chill 101, ditto 91, ditto 71, ditto 15, ditto 77, ditto 63.—Cobre 79, ditto 83, ditto 49, ditto 9, ditto 79, ditto 61, ditto 31.—Valparaiso 102, ditto 92, ditto 73.—Knockmahon 114.—Ballymurtagh 66.—Llandidno 53.—Lwydd 37.—Lough Shilaney 9, ditto 8.—Total, 1332.

SALE OF COPPER ORES AT POOL.

Sampled Feb. 19, and sold at Serpell's Hotel, Pool, March 5.

Mine	Tons	£	s.	d.	Produce	Mine	Tons	£	s.	d.	Produce
N Roskar	111	6	8	0	Williams.	Longloose	83	5	13	0	English Co.
ditto	110	6	0	0	—	Fowey Co.	84	5	6	0	Vivians.
ditto	104	7	6	0	—	ditto	81	5	4	0	—
ditto	97	7	16	6	—	ditto	72	12	1	6	—
ditto	97	6	0	0	Nevill & Co.	Dolcoath	63	5	6	0	P. Grenfell.
ditto	76	4	2	6	P. Grenfell.	ditto	42	2	2	0	—
ditto	68	2	12	6	Nevill & Co.	ditto	41	2	8	0	Vivians.
ditto	67	9	1	0	Williams.	ditto	40	3	2	0	Freemans
ditto	66	8	9	6	—	ditto	39	3	11	6	Nevill & Co.
ditto	54	5	15	6	Vivians.	Wh. Lydia	70	3	15	6	Mines Royal.
Consols.	127	7	0	0	Nevill & Co.	ditto	60	3	3	0	Williams.
ditto	125	5	9	6	English Co.	S. Towan	48	3	0	0	Vivians.
ditto	107	4	4	6	Vivians.	Trethellan	38	3	12	6	Nevill & Co.
ditto	82	4	1	6	Vivians.	ditto	37	3	10	0	P. Grenfell.
ditto	83	6	14	6	Williams.	Wh. Harm.	30	7	0	0	Freemans.
ditto	74	4	12	6	Mines Royal	ditto	30	7	13	6	—
ditto	69	5	8	6	Vivigers & Co.	ditto	15	2	4	6	—
ditto	66	5	18	6	Vivians.	Cardew	33	3	11	6	—
ditto	57	6	14	6	Nevill & Co.	ditto	21	4	17	6	—
S. Roskar	84	5	4	0	P. Grenfell.	ditto	15	1	12	0	Williams.
ditto	81	5	11	0	Williams.	ditto	13	4	16	0	Freemans.
ditto	71	2	4	6	Vivians.	Ticford	28	7	4	6	Nevill & Co.
W. Chance	80	5	13	6	Williams.	ditto	2	1	0	0	Vivians.
Wh. Kitty	21	2	7	0	—	ditto	30	3	17	0	—
East Pool	21	14	0	0	—	Treleigh C.	47	3	15	0	Freemans.
ditto	60	4	17	0	P. Grenfell.	ditto	64	8	4	6	—
ditto	64	7	0	0	Nevill & Co.	S. Bassett	82	3	8	6	Vivigers & Co.
ditto	63	4	10	0	Freemans.	ditto	38	8	1	0	Vivians.
ditto	33	3	12	6	—	Wh. Vor	35	3	7	6	—
United H.	63	3	8	6	Vivians.	ditto	40	3	0	0	—
ditto	62	3	12	6	—	ditto	11	3	18	0	Vivigers & Co.
ditto	61	4	15	6	Mines Royal	ditto	9	3	16	0	Mines Royal
ditto	47	2	12	6	Vivians.	ditto	15	3	16	0	—
ditto	37	12	1	6	Mines Royal	ditto	1	withdrawn	—	—	
ditto	20	1	10	0	Williams.	Donastrail	25	4	7	0	Williams.
E. Croft	72	5	2	6	English Co.	Wh. Spar	24	3	7	0	Freemans.
ditto	46	3	8	0	Vivians.	St. Andrew	17	4	16	0	Nevill & Co.
ditto	40	7	3	0	Vivigers & Co.						

TOTAL PRODUCE.

North Roskar	830	£610 13 6	Wh. Lydia	70	£178
Consolidated	793	4485 3 6	South Towan	48	£600 10 0
South Roskar	84	485 3 6	Wh. Harmony	35	706 9 6
Wheel Chance	946	1599 13 0	Cardew	33	696 16 0
Wheel Kitty	21	140	Ticford	28	133
East Pool	90	2290 5 0	Treigh Consols	131	777 13 0

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Bank Stock, 7 per Cent.	179 3/4	179	179 3/4	179 3/4	179 3/4
3 per Cent. Red. Ann.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. Ann.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. Red. Ann.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
New 5 per Cent. Ann.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Long Ann.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ann. for 80 Years	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent.	249 1/2	249 1/2	249 1/2	249 1/2	249 1/2
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
India Old Ann. 5 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
India New Ann. 5 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 per Cent. Ann.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
India Bonds, 1 1/2 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Exchequer Bills, 4 1/2 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 3 1/2 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 3 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 2 1/2 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 2 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1 1/2 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/2 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/4 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/8 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/16 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/32 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/64 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/128 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/256 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/512 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/1024 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/2048 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/4096 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/8192 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/16384 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/32768 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/65536 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/131072 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/262144 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/524288 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/1048576 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/2097152 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/4194304 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/8388608 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/16777216 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/33554432 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/67108864 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/134217728 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/268435456 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/536870912 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/1073741824 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/2147483648 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/4294967296 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/8589934592 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/17179869184 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/34359738368 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/68719476736 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/137438953472 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/274877906944 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/549755813888 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/1099511627776 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/2199023255552 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/4398046511104 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/8796093022208 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/17592186444416 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/35184372888832 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/70368745777664 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/14073749155328 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/28147498310656 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/56294996621312 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/112589993222624 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/225179986445248 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/450359972890496 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/900719945780992 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/1801439891561984 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/3602879783123968 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/7205759566247936 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/14411519132495872 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/28823038264991744 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/57646076529983488 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/115292153059966976 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/230584306119933952 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/461168612239867904 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/922337224479735808 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/1844674488959471616 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/3689348977918943232 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/7378697955837886464 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/14757395911675772928 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/29514791823351545856 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/59029583646703091712 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/118059167293406183424 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/236118334586812366848 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/472236669173624733696 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/944473338347249467392 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/1888946676944999334784 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/3777893353889998669568 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/7555786707779997339136 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/15111573415559994678272 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/30223146831119989356544 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/60446293662239978713088 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/120892587324479957426176 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/241785174648959914852352 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/483570349297919829704704 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/967140698595839659409408 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/1934281397191679318818816 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/3868562794383358637637632 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/7737125588766717275275264 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/15474251177533434550550512 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/30948502355066869101101024 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/618970047101337382022202048 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/1237940094202674644044044096 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/2475880188405349288088088192 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/4951760376810698576176176384 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/99035207536213971522352352768 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/19807041507242794244704470512 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/396140830144855884894089401024 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/792281660289711769788178802048 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/1584563320579423539576357604096 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/3169126641158846479152715208192 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/6338253282317692958305430416384 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/12676506564635385916610860832768 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/25353013129270771833221721665536 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/50706026258541543666443443331072 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/101412052517083087332886886662144 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/202824105034166174665773773324288 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/405648210068332349331547546648576 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. 1/81					